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Friday edition

# Arab news

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TWELVE PAGES — TWO RIYALS

**Aba Al-Khail says**

## Kingdom can ride glut

RIYADH, March 25 (R) — Saudi Arabia can survive the present world oil glut without cutting government spending or drawing on its financial reserves, Finance Minister Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail said Thursday. "We will not cut our spending and we will not take from our reserves," he told Reuters in an interview.

Saudi Arabia is the world's largest oil exporter. Other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) such as Nigeria, Indonesia and the United Arab Emirates say they face a financial squeeze following the exporter group's decision in Vienna to reduce production to defend oil prices.

The Saudi Arabian Oil Minister, Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, said at the weekend meeting that the Kingdom will cut its oil production ceiling to seven million barrels per day (bpd) on April 1 from 7.5 million this month and would go lower if necessary to preserve OPEC's \$34 a barrel benchmark tariff.

Aba Al-Khail noted remarks recently by Sheikh Yamani that the Kingdom needed production of 6.2 million bpd to meet its spending. Asked if this meant Saudi Arabia would not cut output below 6.2 million to defend OPEC prices, he said: "We don't try to calculate our balances on a yearly basis. We are looking more in two or three years. We know there are fluctuations in oil prices and so on. We look not for one year."

Aba Khail said that if necessary Saudi Arabia could turn to reserves to finance spending. Bankers have speculated that falling oil revenues might force some OPEC countries to borrow on international markets rather than touch their financial investments. But he said: "This is the main purpose of our reserves. So if we take from our reserves

it is not something unusual. But I can tell you that for the next year or so we will continue our spending program without touching our reserves."

He said Saudi Arabian government spending in the current fiscal year, which ends on April 23, would be slightly higher than the budgeted 298 billion riyals (\$87 billion), but still less than actual revenue.

Revenue for fiscal 1982 was budgeted at 340 billion riyals (\$100 billion), and he said the actual level was within this figure, but gave no details. He said the fiscal 1983 budget would be announced at the beginning of the financial year, but would take the same line as the present budget — focussing on the completion of the infrastructure of the economy and industrial projects in Jubail and Yanbu, and supporting agricultural and rural development.

Aba Al-Khail said the Kingdom's third five-year development program for 1981-85 had been revised upward from the original \$230 billion, but gave no figures. He said he expected real economic growth in Saudi Arabia after inflation would level off and remain at between 10 and 11 percent annually for the remainder of the five-year plan. "This is not because of oil prices and production but because of the stage of our economic development," he said. Inflation in fiscal 1982 was above seven percent, he said.

Aba Al-Khail said the Kingdom's program over the past two or three years to diversify its foreign assets had reached the stage where the spread reflected the "best representation of the actual importance of the main currencies." The investment policy would not change in fiscal 1983.

He said the Kingdom had given gold no importance as an investment, adding that the

(Continued on back page)

**Will inspect military bases**

## Weinberger to visit Japan

TOKYO, March 25 (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger was due here Friday to begin a three-nation tour to inspect U.S. military bases and seek reaffirmation of the commitment of U.S. allies to defense of the Western Pacific region.

The Pentagon chief will also visit South Korea and the Philippines during his nine-day trip, his first to the region since assuming office in January 1981. During his two days of talks in Tokyo, he is expected to lobby for Japan to boost its defense spending and increase its capacity to protect the nation's sea-lanes out to 1,600 kms.

The inadequacy of Japan's air and anti-submarine defense systems, and the growing Soviet threat in the Far East, are expected to be on the agenda when Weinberger meets Suichiro Ito, director general of Japan's Defense Agency.

Weinberger is also scheduled to meet Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi. The talks, while of a courtesy call nature, are expected to stress that Japan will not veer from its course of modernizing and expanding its defense facilities.

Washington has welcomed increased Japan's defense budget increases, slated for 7.75 percent in fiscal year 1982, but

repeatedly said that defense spending, which Japan as a matter of defense policy limits to less than one percent of gross national product, is inadequate to meet basic defense needs.

On Friday, in addition to meeting Ito, Weinberger is scheduled to tour the U.S. Yokota Air Base outside Tokyo. After meeting Suzuki Saturday morning, he will lunch on a Japanese maritime self-defense force destroyer and watch flight demonstrations at the air SDF's Hyakkuri Air Base east of Tokyo.

He leaves Sunday for South Korea, where he will attend the 14th annual South Korea-U.S. security consultative meeting March 30 and 31.

Meanwhile, Suichiro Ito said Japan may block three strategic straits close to its coast in the event of a foreign attack. Ito told the upper house budget committee that Japan should limit its defense of the straits to the minimum but might block them to repel a foreign attack.

The straits — Soya, Tsugaru and Tushima-2 serve as corridors for the Soviet Vladivostok-based Pacific fleet to sail out to the open seas. Such a blockade would require submarines, surface vessels, aircraft in tactical combinations and, in some case, mines, Ito said.

**Joint communique issued**

## Marcos backs Fahd plan

RIYADH, March 25 (SPA) — The only hope for peace in the Middle East lies in the implementation of the Saudi Arabian peace plan proposed by Crown Prince Fahd according to a joint-communique issued here Thursday by Saudi Arabia and the Philippines.

The jointcommunique was issued following the conclusion of a four-day official visit to the Kingdom by President Ferdinand Marcos. Talks between President Marcos and Saudi Arabian officials were held in a cordial atmosphere and concentrated on an exchange of views on the Middle East situation, the Gulf region, South and East Asia, the solution of Muslim problems in the Philippines, global issues of mutual concern and bilateral relations. On the topic of peace in the Middle East, the communique stressed:

Peace can not prevail in the Middle East region, unless Israel withdraws from all Arab Lands occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem and accept recognition of Palestinian rights for self-determination and statehood.

Both countries agreed that the Palestinian problem "remains the crux of the Middle East conflict. The two sides declared that the Palestine Liberation Organization is "the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

**For corruption in Bangladesh**

## Ershad to hold trials

DACCA, March 25 (R) — The military authorities who took power in Bangladesh's latest coup said Thursday that former presidents and ministers could be punished under new martial law regulations covering such crimes as corruption.

The rules, which include the death penalty as a possible punishment, were issued following Wednesday's bloodless coup in which President Abdul Sattar was deposed. The regulations said former vice-presidents as well as ex-presidents and ministers could face punishment under provisions covering corruption, criminal misconduct, possession of illegal arms and illicit acquisition of property. The regulations say that death is the maximum penalty for these offenses but life imprisonment is another possible sentence.

In announcing the regulations and the court system which will implement them, Lt. Gen. Hossain Muhammad Ershad, who took power as chief executive and martial law administrator, said members of the defense and police forces also faced possible prosecution. Anyone taking part in political activity, criticizing the martial law administration or creating panic can be jailed for a maximum of seven years, according to the new rules. Official sources said six prominent political figures have already been arrested but no charges were mentioned.

Military courts headed by senior officers are being set up. In Dacca Thursday, offices, banks, schools and shops reopened after being shut Wednesday on military orders. Some of the troops who had been stationed in key areas of the capital were withdrawn to their barracks.

Abdul Sattar returned to his private house in Dacca after staff at the presidential palace had bade him a formal farewell. Friends and

## China unmoved by Soviet offer

PEKING, March 25 (AP) — China, which vows it never will play a "Russian card," remained silent Thursday on the Soviet Union's latest and highest level peace bid. President Leonid Brezhnev called Wednesday for new border talks.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry had no immediate comment when asked by reporters about Brezhnev's olive branch to China, the most recent of many overtures. A foreign ministry spokesman noted reporters' questions and said he would call back if China has an official statement.

It was the Soviet Union's third call to renew talks on the border — last held in June 1978. In two diplomatic notes, the last on Feb. 3, the Soviet have proposed to reopen the stalemated talks. China has not yet responded to the third note.

Speaking in Tashkent, Brezhnev said the Soviet Union stands ready at any time to discuss the 4,500-mile (7,250 km) border. China says there are disputed areas on the frontier and has called for disengagement of troops to those areas before talks can begin. The Soviet Union says there are no disputed areas but it is willing to talk.

## 2 Ethiopian divisions smashed, say Eritreans

KHARTOUM, March 25 (AP) — Eritrean fighters in northern Ethiopia claimed Thursday to have smashed two Ethiopian army divisions and captured 1,000 troops during the two-month-old government offensive.

The Eritrean Peoples' Liberation Front said the latest battles were in the northeastern Sahel region, on the Red Sea, with the government losing a Soviet-made T-54 tank, anti-tank guns, rocket launchers and a large quantity of small arms.

The communique gave no figures for the Ethiopian dead, a Soviet-trained division is generally 11,000-14,000 men.

President Marcos expressed his full support for the Saudi Arabian peace plan for the Middle East, describing it as "a basic step for realizing comprehensive settlement of the Middle East issue."

Condemning the Israeli annexation of Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan Heights, the two sides described the Israeli move as "a flagrant violation of international laws, norms and the U.N. resolutions." They called on the international community to take measures forcing Israel to rescind its previous moves.

They strongly criticized Israel's repeated aggression on the sovereignty, security and independence of Lebanon.

President Marcos praised the formation of the Gulf Cooperation Council and said he felt it constituted an important and constructive move toward enhancing of welfare and stability in the Gulf region.

The two sides also affirmed that Gulf security "is the sole responsibility of its people."

They expressed deep concern over the existing situation in Southeast Asia, which may threaten the security and stability of the whole region. "In this regard the Kingdom expressed its support to the efforts being exerted by members of the Association of Southeast Asia (ASEAN) to settle (Continued on back page)

**In West Bank**

## Arab mayors fired; resistance spreads

NABLUS, Occupied West Bank, March 25 (Agencies) — The Israeli army fired the top two Palestinian mayors in the occupied West Bank Thursday in an escalating showdown between the occupation forces and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The military command said Bassam Shakaa of Nablus and Karim Khalaf of Ramallah were sacked because of their "repeated attempts to disrupt public order." It charged them with taking their orders from the PLO. Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government has vowed to stamp out PLO influence in the West Bank in hopes of clearing the field for the emergence of a "moderate" local leadership.

Last week, the Israelis fired another PLO mayor, Ibrahim Tawil of El-Birch, touching off a seven-day surge of Palestinian resistance and demonstrations in which five Arabs have been killed by Israeli gunfire. Israeli troops turned out in force in the main square of Nablus and parked a halftrack outside the municipality building.

Arab youths threw rocks and bottles at soldiers in the market and the soldiers responded with tear gas. Reached by telephone, Shakaa said he still considered himself mayor. "They (the Israelis) wanted me to resign but I refused. We serve the people according to our local laws but the Israelis want us to serve their aggressive policy."

Shakaa and Khalaf are the West Bank fig-

ures most widely respected. Their prestige reached hero dimensions in June 1980 when each was severely wounded in car-bombings which were the work of Jewish terrorists.

At a news conference in Ramallah, Khalaf said he was taken to Maj. Gen. Uri Orr, head of the army's central command, who told him he was being ousted for inciting trouble in the town and for belonging to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), a wing of the PLO. He charged that the dismissals were "the first step toward annexing the West Bank to Israel."

Schoolchildren were demonstrating in the streets of Gaza and all public and private establishments were closed down. A curfew was clamped down on the Gaza Strip town of Rafah and a partial curfew was imposed in nearby Khan Yunis.

In Nablus, Israeli troops fired bursts of machinegun fire in the air to disperse stone-throwing demonstrators, then patrolled the streets in large numbers and forced striking Arab shopkeepers to open their stores. In Beit Sahur, near Bethlehem, they fired tear gas canisters as demonstrators protested against the dismissal of the two mayors.

In Tulkarm and Jenin, Palestinian flags were hoisted on public buildings, and stones were hurled at Israeli vehicles on major highways of the West Bank, particularly near inhabited areas. In Ramallah, Israeli troops (Continued on back page)

**Arms talks with Russia**

## Allies seek role in U.S. plan

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colorado, March 25 (R) — U.S. allies in Europe are preparing to play a part in shaping the next American arms control initiative, diplomatic sources said Thursday.

West European defense minister, in two days of talks here, asked to be closely consulted in planning for Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) which could begin this summer. Although the START negotiations will be exclusively between the U.S. and Moscow, NATO European countries consider their vital interests are involved because their ultimate security depends on the American strategic deterrent.

The European wish for involvement in preparing U.S. policy follows successful consultations between NATO capitals before the U.S. started talks with the Soviet Union last year on limiting European-based missiles. The West Europeans strongly supported the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) signed by the U.S. and Moscow in 1979. The treaty was withdrawn from U.S. Senate consideration after Soviet intervention in

Afghanistan.

The allies have been pressing Washington to reopen talks, and defense ministers said they were encouraged to hear from U.S. defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger that preparations for START were in a final phase. Weinberger gave the assurance during a meeting of NATO's 13-nation nuclear planning group which ended Wednesday.

A senior U.S. official said staff recommendations on the U.S. negotiating position would be forwarded to President Reagan and the U.S. National Security Council in a matter of weeks. Informed U.S. sources said U.S. strategists envisaged "bold initiatives" inspired by a "zero option" plan submitted by Reagan in the medium-range missile negotiations in Geneva.

This offered the abandonment of a NATO program for the deployment of 572 U.S. Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe if the Soviet Union dismantled SS-20 missiles and older SS-4s and SS-5s targeted against European cities.

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## Kuwaiti minister asserts

## Gulf treaty heralds Arab joint market

JEDDAH, March 25 (SPA) — The Gulf Cooperation Council states' economic treaty, which is a step toward a common market, is not an alternative to the Arab common market or a proof that such an idea has failed, Kuwait Trade and Industry Minister Jassem Al-Marzouq has said.

In an interview with *Al-Tijarah*, a magazine published by the Jeddah Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Kuwaiti minister said the Arab common market idea deserves constant support. "A regional work cannot be an alternative to the national efforts, rather it is a means to realize such national (Arab world) goals," Marzouq said. The economic treaty is only one step

toward the Gulf common market which should be followed by other serious and constructive steps, he said. The treaty should be studied and agreement reached on the methods of application before a Gulf common market can emerge, Marzouq added.

The treaty is a result of intensive efforts which are aimed at regulating relations between GCC member states in all fields. It brings the area's countries together with the aspirations of an independent, stable and self-relying development in the context of a world economy system built on new principles, GCC states, in cooperation with countries of the Third World, are striving to bring about the change, he said.

For the first time in the region's history, Gulf states forged ahead with the agreement from the narrow scope of bilateral coordination to a phase of collective economic cooperation, the Kuwait minister added.

In another development, communication and transport undersecretaries of the council's member states recommended formulation of new plans for development of land transport and opening of shipping lines between the GCC member states.

The committee of six undersecretaries, concluding a two-day session, also recommended the formation of a committee for standardizing road specifications in the Gulf region.

## At Prince Talal's initiative

## Brazilians form fund for children

SAO PAULO, March 25 (R) — A Saudi Arabian Prince working for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) said Wednesday that Sao Paulo businessmen had agreed to set up a fund to help deprived children in Brazil.

Prince Talal ibn Abdul Aziz, 51, special envoy of UNICEF, told reporters the fund will be managed jointly by the Saudi Arabian Ambassador to Brazil and the Sao Paulo Federation of Industries. Aid will be channeled through the UNICEF.

Prince Talal is here on an eight-day visit to Brazil. He also is head of the Arab Gulf Program for U.N. Development Organization which was formed upon his personal initiative.

According to UNICEF's local representa-

tive, Peter Greaves, the organization does not send much money to Brazil because the country is relatively wealthy, despite the acute poverty of many of its people.

UNICEF raises up to \$2 million a year in Brazil from card sales, and uses the money to buy Brazilian equipment and supplies for dispatch to its branches in poorer countries, Greaves said.

Prince Talal said \$3 million from the Arab Gulf fund will be given to a Sao Paulo charity run by Silvia Maluf, wife of the state governor. He added that he may return to Brazil within a month or two to see how the new fund was progressing.

He called on businessmen to collaborate with the government in solving Brazil's social problems.



MEETING: Makkah Governor Prince Majed is seen at the head of the table during the Western Region Water and Sewage Authority's meeting Wednesday night. The others are board members.

## SR4.5b projects approved

By Habib Rahaman  
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, March 25 — Makkah Governor Prince Majed, who is also the chairman of the board of directors of the Western Region water and sewage authority, has approved SR4.5 billion water, sewage and drainage plans.

Sheikh Fahd Al-Sulaiman, director general of the authority, told *Arab News* Wednesday night after the board's meeting that the 14 plans commissioned will serve Jeddah, Makkah and Taif.

Under the plans, Jeddah will have a 40,000-cubic-meter water treatment plant, sewage networks for new Iskan Road at Kilo 13, Makkah road, and the Bin Laden and

Madain Al-Fahd section. It also will cover a sewage project in the northern part of the city.

He said Taif projects include three phases of a water and sewage network to be built at a total cost of SR3 billion. The Makkah scheme includes the Aziza sewage project and Al-Rusaifa sewage network.

Sulaiman added that the board also approved a supervision contract for the implementation of the projects which are scheduled for completion within three years.

## Prayer Times

	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Friday Fajr (Dawn)	4:45	4:55	4:26	4:13	4:37	5:06
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:27	12:27	11:59	11:45	12:10	12:40
Asr (Afternoon)	3:52	3:55	3:26	3:14	3:38	4:09
Maghreb (Sunset)	6:35	6:36	6:07	5:55	6:19	6:49
Isha (Night)	8:05	8:06	7:37	7:25	7:49	8:19

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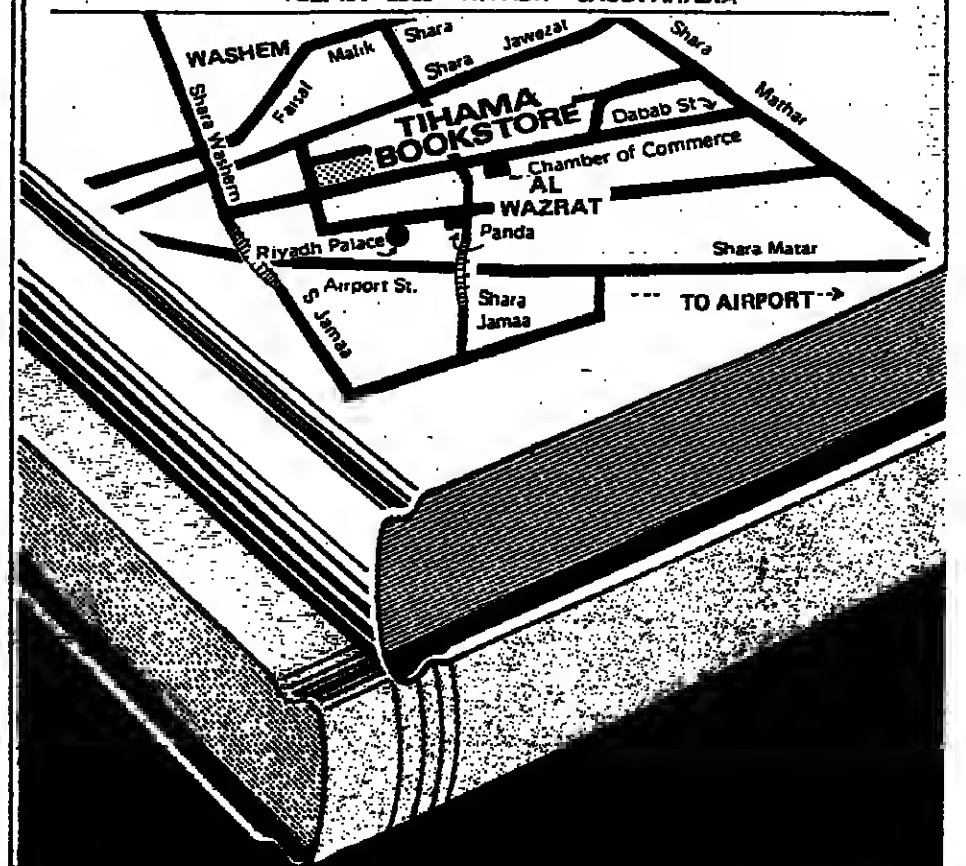
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## Automated design center planned

DHAHRAN, March 25 (SPA) — An automated drawing and designing center is planned by the Petroleum and Minerals University of Dhahran. The center will be used for studies, research and drawing of engineering illustrations and designs and is expected to save time and energy, in addition to boosting production and curbing its costs.

The center will be managed by the computer sciences and engineering department of UPM. The department will gradually develop the center to include manufacturing with the assistance of control computers. This is

expected to further boost production and reduce expenses by minimizing human errors.

The proposed center will start operations by the beginning of next year. It will begin with graphics, designing, administration and decision making in service of all faculties and departments of the university.

The move to establish the center is part of the university's schemes to introduce advanced technology in its theoretical and practical applications.

## BRIEFS

of Mauritius national day.

DAMMAM (SPA) — Eastern Province Governor Prince Abdul Mohsen ibn Jiluwi toured the Government Railroad Organization's installations here Thursday. He also held a meeting with GRRO President Sheikh Faisal Al-Shuhail on the organization's projects currently under construction.

TUNIS (SPA) — Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba received Industry and Electricity Minister Dr. Ghazi Algosabi here Wednesday night. Cordial talks on bilateral relations were exchanged. Algosabi is on a few days' visit to Tunisia which began Monday.

JEDDAH (CNA) — Communications Minister Sheikh Hussein Mansouri leaves Riyadh for Singapore Thursday en route to the Republic of China on a five-day visit. Mansouri, accompanied by Deputy Minister Dr. Nasser Salloum, is scheduled to arrive in Taipei March 28. The minister is expected to call on Premier Y. S. Sun and meet with Communications Minister Dr. Lien Chan and other Chinese officials. Meanwhile, Sheikh Nassir Assaf, president of civil aviation, left Jeddah Wednesday on his way to the Republic of China.

RIYADH (SPA) — Contracts worth SR5.1 million were signed here for building eight mosques in Wadi Al-Dawair area. The contracts were signed by Pilgrimage and Endowments Minister Sheikh Abdul Wahab Abdul Wasie Wednesday. Muhammad ibn Abdul Rahman ibn Salma, Central Region endowments and mosques director general, said that during the current fiscal year 115 contracts have been commissioned for mosques at a total cost of SR137 million.

ANKARA (SPA) — A check for 7.3 million Turkish Lira was presented to the Saudi-Turkish friendship and cultural society by the Kingdom to finance the society's new installations. The check was handed over by Saudi Ambassador Sheikh Muhammad Al-Awadi to the society's chairman, Saleh Orzan. The Saudi assistance covers expenses for building an institute for Arabic language which will cater for 658 students.

RIYADH (SPA) — A course will be held Saturday for King Abdul Aziz Naval Base personnel of Jubail who are going to study abroad. The course, the second for the base's personnel, aims at acquainting them with the weaknesses of the contemporary civilization and the Islamic concept of development and progress. The two-week session will be addressed by leading Muslim scholars and professors.



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## Strategy for defense

## Arab army chiefs' panel to report on S. Lebanon

TUNIS, March 25 (R) — A six-member commission of Arab chiefs of staff will draw up a military strategy to defend South Lebanon, according to a communiqué issued by the Arab League Wednesday. It said the decision was made at a meeting of a Special Committee on South Lebanon, which also drew up recommendations in the political, economic and information fields.

The committee would hold a meeting May 13 before submitting its findings to a meeting of the Arab League Council. Members of the special committee are Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Jordan, Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Iraq, and Kuwait.

The 77th ordinary session of the Arab League Council opened here Thursday attended by permanent delegates in Tunis. Its agenda includes revision of the league's charter, the U.S. attitude toward Libya, and the Council of Europe's decision to hold a political commission meeting in Jerusalem.

Other topics for discussion are the situation in Gaza and occupied Arab territories.

Arab-African cooperation, the Arab boycott of Israel, and an Arab nuclear energy agency.

Meanwhile, in Beirut Palestinian commandos and their nationalist Lebanese allies Thursday accused right-wing Christian militiamen of kidnapping three persons in South Lebanon Wednesday.

A spokesman for the joint Palestinian-Nationalist forces charged Israel with announcing that it had captured three Palestinians in South Lebanon to cover up the "crime." An Israeli military spokesman said that an Israeli patrol pursued and captured a group of commandos who were seen heading toward Israel.

The Palestinian-nationalist spokesman said three persons, whom he did not identify, had disappeared in an area of South Lebanon controlled by United Nations troops. It later emerged that they had been kidnapped by the Israeli-backed Lebanese militiamen of Maj. Saad Haddad and handed over to the Israelis, the spokesman added.

## Demarcation row should not affect Sinai pullout, Ali says

CAIRO, March 25 (Agencies) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said that Israel's final withdrawal from Sinai should not be affected by the two countries' disputes on the area of demarcation, the official Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported.

Egypt and Israel disagreed on about 15 points on their post-withdrawal Sinai area of demarcation and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak told parliamentarians Wednesday that Egypt was not prepared to cede a single inch of its territory.

Ali, who reported to the cabinet on his recent visit to Israel to try to settle the problem, said the points could be declared an area of dispute and the two countries could go to international arbitration after Israel completed its final pull-out from Sinai April 25, the agency reported. Another senior Egyptian official, Dr. Osama al-Baz, who also discussed the issue in Israel, told reporters the differences were expected to be settled.

shortly.

Ali said events on the West Bank, where four persons have been killed this week in clashes with Israeli occupation forces, were harmful to the possibility of Palestinian participation in negotiations on Palestinian autonomy. The negotiations between Egypt and Israel concern self-rule for 1.5 million Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Meanwhile, Israeli troops entered the northern Sinai settlement of Yamit Wednesday night and occupied several empty buildings in preparation for the town's scheduled evacuation, a military spokesman said.

Israeli radio reported that settlers put up road blocks and closed the town's gates to prevent troops from being reinforced in the town. Several soldiers were ejected when they tried to enter homes occupied by illegal settlers, the radio said. Sources in the area said several hundred settlers opposed to the withdrawal are preparing to prevent their forced evacuation by soldiers. An anti-withdrawal leader was reported as saying any forced attempt to move them "was likely to endanger the lives of the settlers." Several families have taken to basement shelters and roofs to prevent their expulsion, the source said.

As the countdown to Israel's withdrawal from Sinai entered its final month amid sharpening settler-soldier conflict, Egypt and Israel signed a surface mail agreement. The new service, across the Sinai desert, is to replace the present cumbersome mail service which transports mail by sea via Greece. The agreement is to be implemented from April 1.

## Barre holds talks with Bonn leaders

BONN, March 25 (AP) — Somali President Siad Barre arrived here for a two-day state visit Thursday during which he is seeking aid for the drought-stricken East African country waging war against Ethiopia.

After his arrival at Cologne-Bonn airport from Paris, Barre was officially welcomed with military honors by his West German counterpart, Karl Carstens, at Villa Hammerschmidt, the federal president's Rhine-River bank office.

After initial talks with Carstens, Barre met Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the neighboring chancellery and then had lunch with his hosts before driving to Schloss Gymnich, the moated castle which will be his residence during the German stay.

## Goukouni returns to capital from warfront

NDJAMENA, March 25 (AFP) — Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei has returned to the capital after a month in the east of the country.

The president spent a long time at the garrison town of Ail, where he is believed to have helped plan counteroffensives against the rebel forces led by his former Defense Minister Hissene Habre, for the retaking of Oum Hadjer. The forces of southern Chadian leader Abdulkadar Kamougue did not take part in the last counteroffensive for the strategic town, and are reportedly unhappy after losing several men there last month. Col. Kamougue's Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) have also complained of an "unfair" division of arms on the government side.

Oum Hadjer, where Zairean and Nigerian forces of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) peacekeeping force are also concentrated, was taken by Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN) Feb. 21.

The withdrawal of the FAT from the power struggle in Chad coincides with an apparent lull in the fighting which could, observers here believe, presage a general demobilization in Chad.

## Against outside attack

## Chinese official gives firm pledge to support Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, March 25 (R) — A high-level Chinese delegation ended official talks here Thursday that included a firm pledge to support Pakistan against any outside attack.

The delegation, led by Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei, had two rounds of talks with President Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq. At a banquet Wednesday night, Ji declared that China would always back Pakistan against foreign aggression and interference. "Our Pakistani friends may rest assured that no matter how changeable and unpredictable the international situation may be, the Chinese government and people will, as

always, firmly stand on the Pakistani side," Ji said.

Diplomatic sources said the timing of the Chinese visit, which followed a visit to India last week by Soviet Defense Minister Dmitry Ustinov, seemed a clear signal to Moscow and New Delhi that China remained committed to the defense of Pakistan. In his banquet speech, Ji said the "big and small hegemons" posed a serious threat to regional security.

However, he said in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, a hard blow had been dealt to the "aggressor's fond dream of a quick conquest."

## Islamic law applied to Sadat killers

CAIRO, March 25 (AP) — A military court said Wednesday it has followed the Islamic penal code as stipulated in the Qur'an, when it sentenced five Muslim extremists to death for involvement in President Anwar Sadat's assassination.

The court has also sentenced 17 to prison terms ranging from five years to life and acquitted two, a blind Muslim sheikh and a civilian. Explaining its reasons for the ruling that was meted out earlier this month, the court said in a 232-page report that the 22 defendants were proven guilty beyond doubt of premeditated murder and cited what it

called their confessions, the eyewitnesses' accounts and television films.

Sadat was assassinated last October while reviewing a military parade that was nationally televised live. It said Lt. Khaled Ahmad Shawkri El-Islambouly, planned and led the four-man assassination squad that actually carried out the killing of Sadat and seven foreign and local dignitaries.

The court said that the Qur'an calls for executing those who kill or instigate the killing. President Hosni Mubarak last week ratified the sentences but the defendants can appeal for mercy within 15 days.

## Carrying Iraqi oil

## Lebanon pipeline blown up anew

BEIRUT, March 25 (AP) — A state-owned pipeline carrying oil from Iraq to north Lebanon's shipping port of Tripoli was blown up anew Thursday, only a day after another section of the tube was rocketed in north Lebanon, causing a four-hour shutdown of pumping, a police spokesman here reported.

The spokesman, who declined to be named in keeping with Lebanese government regulations, said Thursday's blast occurred near the coastal town of Al-Ahdeh, 20 kms north of Tripoli and 18 kms south of the Syrian frontier. The spokesman said an explosive charge broke the pipeline as under at dawn and that repair squads dispatched from Tripoli were about to refit the blasted section at

midday.

The pipeline, which has a daily capacity of 500,000 barrels, was punctured by a rocket-propelled grenade fired by unknown gunmen at mid-morning Wednesday near the village of Tell Ahhas about 14 kms to the northwest of Al-Ahdeh.

The pipeline was first blown up in January only three days after it was reactivated in order to help Iraq resume its oil exports to the West. Iraq's shipping facilities at the northern flank of the Gulf have been closed by the war with Iran.

No specific group claimed responsibility for any of the three blasts.

## Iraqis claim killing over 4,000 Iranians

BEIRUT, March 25 (Agencies) — The official Iraqi news agency reported Thursday that Iraqi forces had killed more than 4,000 Iranian troops in an offensive launched Wednesday night in the Shush and Dezful area of Iran's Khuzestan province.

Quoting a military spokesman, the agency said the Iraqis also captured many tanks, armored personnel carriers and other military equipment. The agency reported that President Saddam Hussein visited the front and met Iraqi troops "who were waging one of the biggest heroic epics in which they inflicted thousands of killed and wounded on the Iranian enemy." The Gulf war began in September, 1980.

In Tehran, it was reported that Iranian troops, four days after launching a major new offensive to drive the Iraqis out of Khuzestan, were Thursday said to be meeting strong resistance as they tried to consolidate and extend initial gains. Fighting was reported to be raging at Ein Khosh, a garrison town 17 kms from the border and at Dacht E Abbas which the Iraqis claimed to have recaptured and where, according to Tehran radio, the Iraqis lost 50 tanks.

Reports said the Iraqis were trying to advance toward Fakkak, on the Iraqi side of the border and that Iranian warplanes had bombed the Iraqi-controlled road leading to the town. A fierce battle was also going on at the site five base — the Iraqis' most important military base equipped with missile launchers — in northern Khuzestan, the radio said.

## Wali Khan visits Afghanistan

NEW DELHI, March 25 (AP) — Khan Abdul Wali Khan, a senior Pakistani opposition leader who was briefly jailed last week by President Gen. Zia-ul-Haq's government, arrived in Kabul Wednesday, the official Afghan radio reported.

Wali Khan, a former leader of opposition in the now-defunct Pakistan National Assembly, later visited the Kabul military academy hospital to meet his ailing father, 93-year-old Pushtu leader Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the broadcast said.

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## Cutback aftermath

## Reagan may seek review of MX plan

WASHINGTON, March 25 (R) — President Ronald Reagan will almost certainly have to send his MX nuclear missile plan back to the drawing boards yet again after a key Senate subcommittee voted to stop the controversial program in its tracks. The Senate Armed Services Subcommittee on strategic arms voted unanimously Monday to drop from the budget \$1.5 billion for MX production, which will prevent any missiles from being built next year.

It also cut about \$700 million earmarked for Reagan's plan to base the MX temporarily in existing Minuteman missile silos while a permanent system is developed to make the missiles less vulnerable to a surprise Soviet attack.

Armed Services Committee chairman John Tower said he agreed with the subcommittee's action. His support virtually guaranteed that the committee will endorse the subcommittee action and that the Budget Committee, which is earnestly seeking cuts in military spending, will do so as well, according to congressional staff aides.

Subcommittee chairman John Warner told Reuters his panel voted to cancel the temporary MX basing plan because it would leave the missiles vulnerable to a first strike. Reagan vowed repeatedly in his election campaign to close the so-called window of vulnerability of U.S. land-based missiles. But after taking office he canceled the Carter administration plan to shuttle 200 MX missiles around in a maze of desert shelters to confuse Soviet targets.

Instead, Reagan declared a permanent basing decision at least until next year, while proposing deployment of the powerful, accurate MX missiles in existing silos as a stopgap.

If Congress were to cut funding for MX, the president would be under pressure to come up with a permanent basing plan this year, and administration strategic calculations concerning the nuclear balance with the Kremlin would also have to be altered.

Pentagon officials have told members of Congress repeatedly in recent hearings that basing the MX temporarily in Minuteman silos is necessary to give America's land-based nuclear arsenal extra punch and accuracy and to throw the Kremlin off balance. Otherwise, they said, the missiles would just pile up in warehouses as the permanent basing scheme was developed.

President Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig have both implied that the MX could be an important bargaining chip in arms control talks with the Kremlin. That could still be the case if Congress cuts the \$200 billion from MX funding, because this would only delay, not cancel the program.

Such a delay is politically appealing on Capitol Hill, because Reagan's proposed \$216 billion 1983 military budget has contributed to a projected federal deficit of nearly \$100 billion next year. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger says there are two promising possibilities for lowering vulnerability to a Soviet first strike.

One is to shift the missiles between shelters, as ex-president Carter wanted, while at the same time defending the installations with an anti-missile that could knock down attacking Soviet warheads. The other is to base the MX missiles deep inside mountains where they could withstand nuclear blasts.

## Letter dubbed offensive

## S. Africa seeks Australia alliance

CANBERRA, March 25 (R) — Australia said Thursday that a letter from the South African Embassy to members of parliament calling for an alliance with this country was offensive. A statement by Foreign Minister Tony Street read to the Senate said assertions in the letter that South Africans and Australians were largely of common stock were an insult to many people in this country.

"The letter would seem to be based on a totally misguided view of our relations with South Africa. It contains references and assumptions which are offensive," Street said in the statement read on his behalf by Finance Minister Dame Margaret Gofroy.

The letter signed by the embassy information council said an alliance would protect the Western world against a "resources war" being waged against it by Moscow, which wanted to throttle the Western world's supply of raw materials.

Dame Margaret said the Foreign Ministry

was considering the propriety of the action taken by counsel W. Bosman. Officials said they would examine whether it was correct for Bosman to have written to parliamentarians in these terms in his role as an information council.

Dame Margaret said Australia rejected the suggestion of an alliance because it believed South African apartheid was inimical to Western interests. "Instead of combating communism, apartheid encourages its spread," she declared. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser told parliament Australia believed maximum pressure should be applied against South Africa to water down apartheid.

There was a degree of racial intolerance in all countries but in South Africa "racial intolerance, bigotry and discrimination are enshrined in the law in a multitude of ways," Fraser said. He was replying to a question about why the government would not allow the national airline Qantas to fly to South Africa.

## Five die, 44 injured in Mexico fire

MEXICO CITY, March 25 (AP) — A fire that fed on film and chemicals in a movie house and film archives claimed at least five lives and left 44 others injured Wednesday night, authorities said.

Red Cross workers said the dead included one fireman and added two other firemen were missing. There were unconfirmed reports that some people may have been trapped inside the burning building.

Jose Luis Santiesthan of the Red Cross said 44 persons were treated for injuries. Ten were reported in serious condition.

The fire began at about 6:30 (2230 GMT)

and was still burning at midnight (0400 GMT). It gutted the modern, four-story building, the Cineteca Nacional, that housed two theaters, a restaurant, library and one of the most extensive film libraries in Mexico.

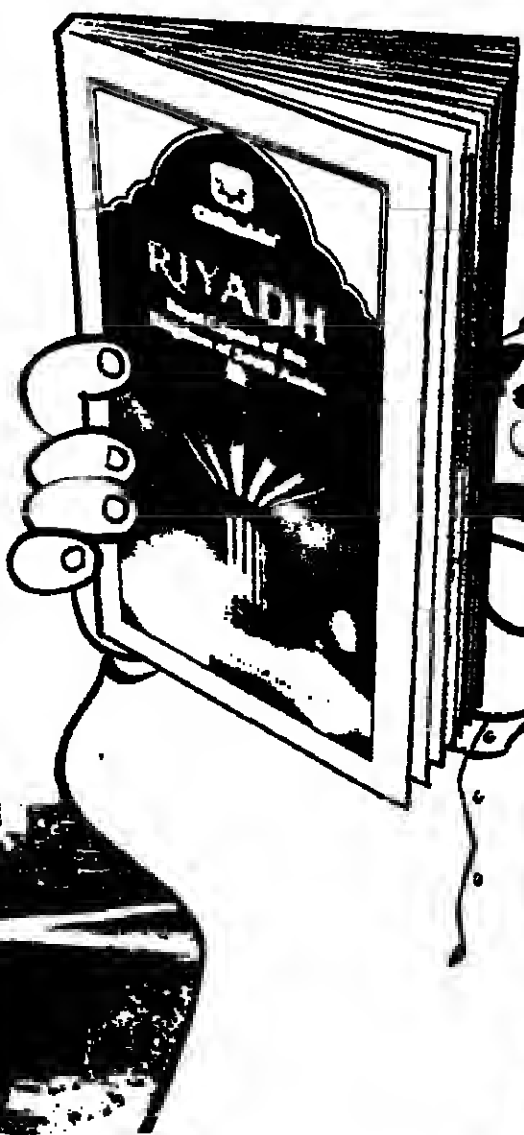
It also had several smaller rooms that a Cineteca employee said were used for government-controlled cutting of foreign and domestic films. There was no immediate estimate of damage.

A film was being shown in the larger of the theaters, which could seat 500, but it was not known how many people were inside at the time.

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## American researchers find Many heart patients not helped by digitalis

BOSTON, March 25 (AP) — Researchers say as many as half the people who take digitalis for congestive heart failure may not be helped by the medicine, one of the most widely prescribed drugs.

Although it has been used since the 18th century and is now a mainstay in treating heart failure, digitalis has never been subjected to a rigorously controlled study to find out whether it really works, the researchers said.

Doctors at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston conducted such a test on 25 heart patients and found that only those with a particular abnormal heart sound were helped by the drug. This abnormality, called a third heart sound, is present in about half of all Americans with congestive heart failure.

Congestive heart failure occurs when the heart does not pump strongly enough, causing blood to back up in the lungs. Among the most common symptoms are shortness of breath and swelling of the ankles and legs.

Several forms of digitalis-like drugs are available. But the most common is digoxin. A brand of digoxin called lanoxin is the seventh-most widely prescribed drug in America.

Dr. Robert Arnold Johnson, one of the authors of the latest report, said that until

now, many doctors surmised that digitalis relieves congestive heart failure.

"It can now be thought of as a fact that some patients with heart failure are benefited by digitalis," he said in an interview. "From our point of view, that's as important as the other end of the conclusion, which is that there are some who aren't. In fact, the ones who aren't may make up as many as half of the outpatients with heart failure who are treated by general physicians."

Johnson said virtually all patients with heart failure in the United States and Europe are treated with digitalis drugs. The study, directed by Dr. Daniel Chia-Sen Lee, was published in Thursday's issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

Johnson estimated that about a third of the people who receive digitalis are being treated for irregular heartbeat, and he said there is no doubt among doctors that the drug helps this condition.

"Of the other two-thirds," he said, "perhaps as many as a third don't have heart failure at all. The diagnosis itself is mistaken. Among the remaining third who actually have heart failure, perhaps as many as one-half of those are not benefited, even though the diagnosis is correct."

In the study, doctors gave digoxin by an inactive substitute called a placebo to 25 men and women with congestive heart fail-

ure. The patients took each kind of pill for about nine weeks, but neither they nor the doctors knew at the time which type they were getting.

They found digoxin reduced the severity of heart failure in 14 patients. All 14 had a condition known as a third heart sound. Only one of those who were not helped by the drug had that condition.

A third heart sound is an abnormal noise that occurs when the heart thumps against the chest wall when it is filling with blood during the relaxation phase of the ventricle.

Asked why digitalis' shortcoming had gone unnoticed, Johnson said the medical world has only realized the impact of controlled studies in the past two or three decades. He attributed this attitude, in part, to "the paternal image of the physician."

"The image is present not only in the mind of the patient but also in the mind of the physician," he said. "The implication is that if the other is always right, he doesn't need to do controlled studies. That image is disappearing."

The use of digitalis for congestive heart failure was first described in 1785 by William Withering, a British physician. It was derived from digitalis purpurea, the foxglove plant. Digitalis must be carefully controlled.

## S. Africa knew about mercenary raid, panel says

UNITED NATIONS, March 25 (R) — A Security Council inquiry commission said it was difficult to believe that South Africa did not at least know about preparations for an attack by mercenaries last November against the Seychelles. But on the basis of present information it could not reach a definite conclusion on the extent of South African knowledge or responsibility.

The mercenaries, who assembled in South Africa, flew from Swaziland to Mahe airport in the Seychelles where they were repulsed. More than 40 of them seized an Air-India plane and ordered that it be flown to Durban.

The inquiry group, consisting of representatives of Panama, Ireland and Japan, said: "Given the tight and effective control exercised by the security authorities in South Africa, and the nature of the preparations for the mercenary operation of Nov. 25, 1981, in South Africa, particularly the procurement and test-firing of the weapons, the commission finds it difficult to believe that the South African authorities did not at least have knowledge of the preparations in this matter."

South Africa's Prime Minister had said that his government had neither initiated, approved or known about the operation, the commission said. Their report said the objective of the attack was to overthrow the Seychelles government and install one headed by James Mancham, who was ousted as president in June 1977. The commission had not been allowed to interview the mercenaries who returned to South Africa, where they are facing trial.

## BRIEFS

WASHINGTON, (R) — President Ronald Reagan's plan to beam U.S. radio broadcasts into Cuba was approved by a congressional committee, along with compensation for private American stations which Cuba might drown out in retaliation. The House Foreign Affairs Committee approved a bill Wednesday authorizing \$10 million to start up the new government-sponsored radio operation, to be called Radio Marti. Radio Marti would broadcast news and U.S. opinions into Cuba in the same way that Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty do into the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

NEW DELHI, (AFP) — Seventeen persons were buried alive and another person died of injuries in hospital after chunks of cinder fell on them at Baranagar in northern Calcutta early Thursday, the Press Trust of India news agency reported. The accident occurred when the victims dug a hole to collect cinder.

TORONTO, (AFP) — An ecumenical team of Canadian church leaders has signed an appeal for the release of South Korean political prisoner Kim Dae-Jung, sentenced to life imprisonment in South Korea. A year ago Korean authorities lifted a death sentence on Kim, a leading critic of the regime, after a similar appeal but have kept him in solitary confinement since.

EAST BERLIN, (R) — The East Berlin military high court jailed a Hamburg city administration official for life Wednesday on charges of spying for West German military intelligence. A report of the sentence carried by the official news agency ADN said the man, named as Ruediger Nollweh had spied in East Germany since 1974, primarily directed against the state's defenses.

LONDON, (AFP) — United States President Ronald Reagan is to address both houses of parliament assembled in the royal gallery of the House of Lords, and was first suggested in the more impressive Westminster Hall. It was announced here Wednesday. Reagan will make his speech in June during an official visit to Britain.

KAMPALA, (AFP) — Several persons were killed during an army sweep in the Kongo area near Mpigi, about 50 kms southwest of Kampala last Saturday, a vernacular daily, *Munno*, reported Thursday. Those killed included a schoolteacher at Kongo girls primary school. *Munno* is owned by the church. It gave no precise casualty figure from the operation, but reported that the highest toll was from the village of Kibutu. Other villages scoured by the army were named as Buleje and Malima.

BANGKOK, Thailand, (AP) — Thailand's King Bhumipol Adulyadej and Queen Sirikit Thursday presided over a mass cremation of 500 soldiers, policemen and civilians killed by Communist insurgents in Thailand during 1981. The cremation has become an annual event during which the king ignites a ceremonial cremation flame.

## Nicaragua forces paper's closure

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 25 (AP) — The independent newspaper *La Prensa* was closed down Wednesday because it contained reports that "lent themselves to the anti-patriotic game of the Nicaraguan right," a government statement said.

The terse communique from the government's communications office did not specify what reports had provoked the shutdown, the sixth imposed on the Nicaraguan daily in the last two years. *La Prensa* spokesman, however, said about 50 percent of the Wednesday morning edition on the paper had been censored by the government prior to the decision to keep it off the streets entirely.

Nicaragua's leftist government reinforced already strict communications laws as part of a state of emergency declared on March 15. Since then, all Nicaraguan newspapers are subject to government inspection and censorship before publication.

The first paper shut down under the new ruling was the pro-government *El Nuevo Diario* for its story on the state of emergency with a banner headline that read "state of siege." The shut down lasted just 24 hours.

The statement from the direction of communications media said the edition that caused the closure, "contained information and positions that make attempts against the current state of emergency and lend themselves to the anti-patriotic game of the Nicaraguan right." It gave no examples.

## Top 3 single pop records retain position

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP) — Joan Jett and the Blackhearts stayed on for a second week Wednesday at the top of the single pop record charts in the United States with their big hit "I Love Rock 'n' Roll." Stevie Wonder's "That Girl" held on to second spot in the *Cashbox* magazine chart for the second week in a row, and the J. Geils Band made it week No. 3 with "Centerfold."

New to the top ten pop list this week was the "Main Theme From 'Chariots of Fire,'" by Vangelis, from the sound track of the highly successful movie. The score for the film has been nominated for an academy award. The disc moved up from 13th to 9th on the *Cashbox* chart.

Another new entry was "Key Largo" by Bertie Higgins, up from 11th to 10th. In the country and western singles field, "Bobbie Sue" by the Oak Ridge Boys stayed on for a second week at the top of the *Cashbox* magazine chart. "She Left Love All Over Me" by Razy Bailey was second, and "Big City" by Merle Haggard was third.

The ten top pop singles, as rated by *Cash-Box*, with last week's positions in brackets:

- (1) I Love Rock 'n' Roll — Joan Jett and the Blackhearts.
- (2) That Girl — Stevie Wonder.
- (3) Centerfold — The J. Geils Band.
- (4) We got the Beat — The Go-Go's.

- (4) Open Arms — Journey.
- (9) Make a Move on Me — Olivia Newton-John.
- (8) Pac-Man Fever — Buckner and Garcia.

- (6) Shake It Up — The Cars.
- (13) Main Theme From "Chariots of Fire" — Vangelis.

- (11) Key Largo — Bertie Higgins.
- (10) The ten top country-western singles, as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets:

- (1) Bobbie Sue — The Oak Ridge Boys.
- (2) She Left Love All Over Me — Razy Bailey.
- (3) Big City — Merle Haggard.
- (6) The Clown — Conway Twitty.
- (5) The Very Best is You — Charly McClain.
- (7) Another Sleepless Night — Anne Murray.
- (9) Same Ole Me — George Jones.
- (10) Tennessee Rose — Emmylou Harris.

- (11) Through the Years — Kenny Rogers.
- (12) Be There for me Baby — Johnny Lee.

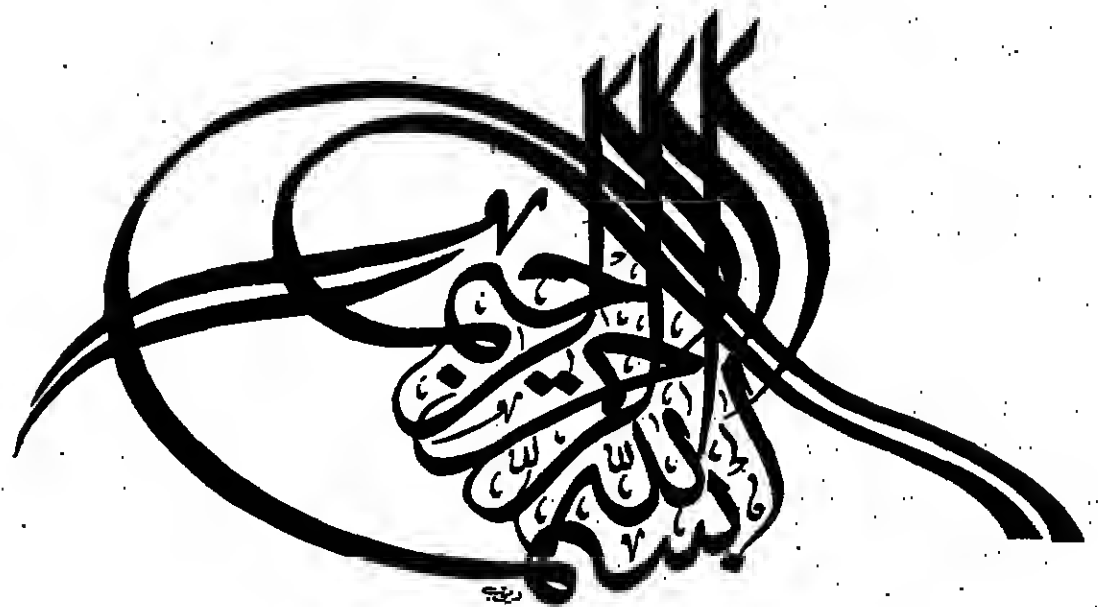
- (16) Quiereme Mucho — Jolio Iglesias.
- (7) Go Wild in the Country — Bow Wow Wow.
- (10) Classic — Adrian Gorvitz.
- (21) Layla — Derek and the Dominoes.

- (5) Seven Tears — Goombay Dance Band.
- (9) Poison Arrow — ABC.
- (1) The Lion Sleeps Tonight — Tight Fit.
- (2) Mickey — Toni Basil.
- (12) Just an Illusion — Imagination.
- (4) Love Plus One — Haircut One Hundred.
- (16) Quiereme Mucho — Jolio Iglesias.
- (7) Go Wild in the Country — Bow Wow Wow.
- (10) Classic — Adrian Gorvitz.
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BONN, March 25 (R) — West German Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, the European footballer of the year for the past two seasons, is the man money cannot buy. The 26-year-old Bayern Munich star is the most admired striker in Europe. His pace, control and extraordinary goal-scoring talent are coveted by the world's wealthiest clubs.

But not even the vast purchasing power of Real Madrid, Barcelona, Juventus and A.C. Milan can tempt him to quit Bayern. Rummenigge, under contract till 1985, earns some 400,000 marks (\$170,000) a year, augmented by advertising endorsements ranging from glucose tablets to sportswear.

Asked to name a price 14 months ago, Bayern President Willi Hoffmann joked: "26 million marks (\$11 million)." Real Madrid and company would gladly come up with that sum for Rummenigge, who will be the most vital player in West Germany's World Cup bid in Spain this summer.

West Germany without Rummenigge is as difficult to imagine as the 1974 World Cup winning side without Franz Beckenbauer and Gerd Mueller.

But the poise and confidence Rummenigge now exudes on the pitch is a world away from the blushing shyness which earned him the nickname "rosy cheeks" in his early days. When he joined Bayern as a teenager in 1974 he was too shy and over-awed to call Beckenbauer and Mueller by their first names, addressing them in the polite "sie" from instead of the customary familiar "du".

The modesty remains an appealing trait in a man who rates comparison with the world's truly great players, such as Argentine Diego Maradona. But West German team chief Jupp Derwall says he would rather have Rummenigge than Maradona because he feels he is the more productive of the two.

## Rummenigge-- the priceless sharp-shooter

### The star that West Germany hopes will twinkle in Spain



Maradona... Argentine pride.

Derwall underlined his faith in "Kale" last April when he appointed him captain in succession to defender Bernard Dietz who could no longer command a regular place in the side.

Derwall has granted Rummenigge a roving role up front. Homing in from the wing or carving a trail of destruction through the middle, Rummenigge in full flight is a joy to watch — although Group Two rivals Austria, Chile and Algeria may not agree. Derided in the past for lack of consistency in front of goal, Rummenigge has developed into a deadly sharp-shooter.

Rummenigge scored nine goals, includ-

ing two hat-tricks, in the eight games of West Germany's World Cup qualifying program. His spectacular overhead effort against Finland was voted "goal of the year" in a West German television poll. West Germany won all eight qualifiers — an ideal start to their bid to recover the trophy they surrendered so dismally in Argentina four years ago.

Rummenigge, who had little international experience before the 1978 tournament, scored three goals in his five matches in Argentina, including one in his side's humiliating 3-2 defeat by unfancied neighbors Austria in Cordoba. He has commanded a regular place ever since, and won his 50th cap last month in West Germany's 3-1 World Cup warmup friendly win over Portugal.

Argentina and Brazil (twice) are the only teams to have beaten the West Germans since Derwall took over from Helmut Schen. "We've been in a class of our own in Europe and, without arrogance, the only threat to this team comes from South America," Rummenigge said last November.

Last month, confidence unabated, Rummenigge said he was not worried that the squad, scattered by continuing club commitments, would have less time than the South Americans to prepare. "Europeans have a different disposition. We would wear ourselves out if we spent four

months together before the World Cup," he said.

"I think our special World Cup preparations will be short but just as ideal as for the 1980 European Championship. They certainly won't be as stupid as before the 1978 World Cup. As far as stress is concerned, we're used to it." More recently he said: "If we don't finish in the first three with the players we've got I'll be very disappointed."

Rummenigge, a strict teetotaler and non-smoker, has just bought a new house in an exclusive suburb of Munich where he lives with his wife, who is expecting their second child next month, and three-year-old son Andre.

Another forward to catch the eye is Oleg Blokhin. It is hardly surprising that he has the turn of speed to unsettle the most accomplished defenders.

His mother Katerina is a former Soviet sprint champion and it was she who took the first steps toward ensuring that he, too, would make his mark in Soviet sport. She took him to the Dynamo Stadium in Moscow when he was a boy and insisted he be given a trial.

Her foresight has been well rewarded. Blokhin's speed and alertness near goal have made him one of the deadliest marksmen in international soccer and this summer in Spain he aims to crown a career which has brought him celebrity status in the Soviet Union by helping his country to



Rummenigge... West German sensation

their first World Soccer crown.

The 29-year-old striker has wrought havoc with defenses throughout Europe since he joined Dynamo Kiev, the club he followed as a child, a decade ago.

Last year he claimed a place in the history books by breaking his country's 30-year-old scoring record of 152 league goals and followed this by smashing the all-time record of 25 international goals, set in the 1950s by Valentin Ivanov. His agility, breathtaking bursts of speed and prowess near goal have attracted handsome offers from west European clubs — the latest from one of the most famous of them all, Spain's

Real Madrid. The six-time European champions saw him as an ideal replacement for English international Laurie Cunningham. But a deal never materialized. Despite the keen interest shown in him abroad, Blokhin is happy to stay in the Ukraine, making occasional globe-trotting tours which are the envy of his teammates.

Asked once to justify Blokhin's earnings from the game, Vladimir Sherbitsky, Communist Party chief of the republic, is reported to have replied: "There is only one Blokhin in the Ukraine." and ended the discussion.

His fine understanding with midfield player Leonid Buryak is a key strength of both the Kiev and Soviet national teams. Wales paid the price for neglecting their deadly partnership when they were humbled 4-0 by the Soviet Union in a World Cup qualifying match in Tbilisi last year.

Ironically, Blokhin took his first few steps to stardom as a goalkeeper, dreaming of following in the footsteps of the famous Moscow Dynamo goalkeeper Lev Yashin — the idol of all Soviet schoolboys in the 1950s and 1960s. But his inherited speed made him a natural talent on the left wing, and it was as a winger that he made his debut for Kiev in April 1972. His swift rise to the top was assured by a burning ambition to succeed. "I don't like to be No. 2 in anything," he once told journalists.

In 1975 he collected the coveted European footballer of the year award and remains the only Russian outfield player to have won it. Blokhin, boyishly good-looking with swept-back dark hair, is married to former international gymnastics star Irina Deryugina. They live in a three-room flat in the suburbs of Kiev.

Speculation has been growing in Soviet football circles that Blokhin will hang up his boots after the World Cup finals.

### To strengthen position

## Boston Celtics sweep Cavaliers off their feet

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP) — It was shades of Bill Russell, Bob Cousy and the rest of the 1959-60 Boston Celtics en route to the second of eight straight National Basketball Association Championships.

Their club record of 17 consecutive triumphs stood until Wednesday night, when the current crew of Robert Parish, Larry Bird and Co. matched it with a 136-115 romp over the Cleveland Cavaliers. "If we lose, I hope it's an intrasquad game in training camp," said Celtic coach Bill Fitch.

Parish scored 27 points and Bird added 25 for the Celtics, who haven't lost since Feb. 21. Boston, which had seven scorers in double figures, led 68-62 at halftime after taking the lead for good early in the second quarter.

In posting the 1700th regular-season victory in the club's 36-year history, the Celtics got 16 points from Gerald Henderson, 14 from Kevin McHale and 13 each from tiny Archibald and Cedric Maxill. The Cavaliers, who suffered their fifth straight loss, were led by Ron Brewer with 29.

The Celtics' victory, coupled with Philadelphia's 111-106 loss to the New Jersey Nets, gave Boston a six-game lead over the 76ers in the Atlantic Division.

Elsewhere, the Seattle Supersonics nipped

the Milwaukee Bucks 99-97, the Denver Nuggets trounced the San Antonio Spurs 129-113, the Phoenix Suns beat the Dallas Mavericks 104-96, the Washington Bullets defeated the Indiana Pacers 114-106 and the Kansas City Kings downed the Atlanta Hawks 110-106.

Nets 111, 76ers 106: Ray Williams scored a season-high 39 points as the Nets came back from a 12-point third-period deficit. The lead changed hands 11 times, the final switch coming on Ettore's jumper with 7:22 left to put the Nets ahead 94-92. In the third quarter, Philadelphia led 72-60, but the Nets scored 11 straight points.

Supersonics 99, Bucks 97: Wally Walker scored Seattle's final three points as the Sonics snapped Milwaukee's five-game winning streak and pulled within 1½ games of Pacific Division leader Los Angeles. The Bucks' last previous loss came in Milwaukee against Seattle March 12. Milwaukee's Marques Johnson and Sidney Moncrief shared scoring honors with 24 points each. Seattle's Jack Sikma scored 22 and pulled down 18 rebounds.

Walker, returning to the starting lineup after missing 12 games with a fractured finger, gave Seattle the lead for good at 98-96 on a baseline jumper with 1:06 to play. Nuggets 129, Spurs 113: Alex English and Dan Issel scored 25 points apiece to lead Denver to its seventh straight victory. The triumph moved the Nuggets within 3½ games of the Spurs in the battle for the Midwest Division lead. Denver's Kiki Vandeweghe added 19 points and Glen Gondrezick led 15, including six early in the third quarter when the Nuggets extended their lead to 87-71 with 5:39 to play. The Spurs, who have lost six of their last 10 games, were led by George Gervin with 25 points.

Suns 104, Mavericks 96: Guards Dennis Johnson and Kyle Macy keyed a 12-0 spurt late in the fourth period as Phoenix snapped a three-game losing streak. Rich Kelley's three-point play with 4:32 remaining put Phoenix ahead to stay. Macy and Johnson then sank jumpers. Macy tacked on two free throws, Alvin Scott hit a free throw and Johnson put in a layup that gave the Suns a 100-91 lead. Johnson finished with 22 points while Len "Truck" Robinson added 19. Dallas got 23 points from Jay Vincent and 20 from fellow rookie Mark Aguirre.

Bullets 114, Pacers 106: Greg Ballard scored 30 points and pulled down 13 rebounds, while Spencer Haywood added 25 points. Kevin Grevey contributed six points in a 16-2 burst that enabled Washington to take a 59-45 halftime lead. Indiana was led by Johnny Davis with 25 points.

Kings 110, Hawks 106: Reggie King hit a tie-breaking layup with 35 seconds left and Steve Johnson barred away Atlanta's inbound pass in a game protested by Hawks coach Kevin Loughery. Official Ed Middleton ejected Atlanta's free rollers at the end of the first half for a flagrant foul involving Kansas City's Kenny Derrard and Loughery announced he was playing the game under protest. Johnson added 30 points for the Kings and John Drew had 24 for Atlanta.



ON THE MOVE: Northern Ireland skipper Martin O'Neill makes his way past French defenders Maxime Bossis (left) and Christian Lopez as colleague Gerry Armstrong keeps within reach during the World Cup warmup at Parc des Princes Stadium Wednesday. France won the match 4-0.

### Mario Kempes disappoints

## Injury-hit France routs N. Ireland

PARIS, March 25 (R) — Injury-hit France convincingly beat Northern Ireland 4-0 in a meeting of two World Cup Soccer finalists at the Parc des Princes Wednesday night.

Without star players Michel Platini, Dominique Rocheteau, Jean Tigana and Bernard Lacombe, the French overcame a nervous start and took control after Bernard Zenier headed the opener in the 31st minute. But goals by Alain Couriol in the first half and Jean-Francois Larios and Bernard Genghini after the interval confirmed France's authority. It was another dominant performance after their 2-0 win over Italy last month.

France spelled out a warning to Group Four rivals England, Czechoslovakia and Kuwait with a superb display which delighted their supporters. Inspired by Alain Giresse, who filled Platini's role as midfield general, they ripped the Northern Irish defense with their scintillating and destructive first-time passing.

France had put the result beyond doubt by halftime but it was after the interval that they really turned the screw. A mistake by Noel Brotherton forced goalkeeper Jim Platt to pull down the exciting Bruno Bellone in the 57th minute and Larios blasted home the penalty.

But the best goal of the game came nine minutes from time when substitute Soler crossed from the left and Genghini rifled a glorious shot into the net. Four minutes later Bellone netted a brilliant volley but the "goal" was disallowed for offside.

Meanwhile, West Germany held world cup holders Argentina to a 1-1 draw in Buenos Aires with neither side gaining the upper hand for long.

The Germans played more strongly in the first half and midfielder Drenmler scored after 32 minutes with a shot that bounced off

Calderon into the goal mouth. Argentina's young star player, Diego Maradona, was heavily marked and only occasionally held the ball long enough to show a flash of brilliance. Striker Mario Kempes, whose scoring won Argentina the 1978 World Cup, had a disappointing game.

But the tables were turned in the second half when the Argentine forwards intensified their attacks. Calderon scored after 67

Soccer results		
World Cup warmups		
West Germany	1	Argentina 1
Spain	1	Wales 0
France	4	Northern Ireland 0
Belgium	4	Romania 1
Austria	3	Hungary 2
Czechoslovakia	2	Greece 1
Friendly		
Switzerland	2	Portugal 1
England Division One		
West Bromwich	2	Notts County 4

minutes, following a lightning series of passes through the West German defense.

In Brussels, — Dark horses Belgium issued a resounding warning to their 23 rivals when they thrashed Romania 4-1.

The Belgians, runners-up to West Germany in the 1980 European Championship, won as convincingly as the score suggests although they did not have to be at their best against a side obviously still hungover from their own world cup exit. Belgium, who meet holders Argentina, Hungary and El Salvador in Spain, led 2-0 at the interval with two goals from midfielder Rene Verheyen and they took the tally to four with a second-half double from Alex Czerniatynski.

Romania's only consolation was a 52nd minute counter from Aurel Ticleanu. The visitors were under pressure from the kick-off and Belgian defender Eric Gerets set up the

opener in the 12th minute. Gerets linked up with the attack in a sweet move which ended with a crisp shot from Verheyen past goalkeeper Dimitru Moraru.

But it took the Belgians until the stroke of halftime to move further in front. Wilfried Van Moer, their 37-year-old midfielder mesmerized the Romanian defense with a solo run and Verheyen had the simplest of tasks in netting from point-blank range.

Romania briefly threatened a comeback when Ticleanu netted in the 52nd minute but Belgium killed off their hopes just six minutes later. Czerniatynski, making just his fourth international appearance, struck a spectacular third goal and boosted his claims with another in the 76th minute.

In Valencia, World Cup hosts Spain incurred the wrath of their disappointed fans when they were held to a 1-1 draw by Wales in an ill-tempered match. The Welsh, missing four players through injury, outran and outplayed the Spanish in front of an unenthusiastic crowd of 20,000 which only came to life at the final whistle when they sent a fusillade of cushions on to the pitch in disgust.

Spain, drawn against Northern Ireland, Yugoslavia and Honduras in Group Five, took a somewhat undeserved lead in the 26th minute when new cap Juan Estrella split the Welsh defense with a superb pass to striker Jesus Saurastegui. Saurastegui, one of the few Spanish successes, swerved past Welsh captain Paul Price and fullback Chris Marustik before clipping the ball past goalkeeper Dai Davies.

But it was nine-way traffic towards the Spanish goal after the interval and Alan Curtis hit the woodwork in the 49th minute before Wales finally equalized three minutes later. Curtis set it up with a splendid solo run which took him past two defenders. He released the ball to Robbie James who smashed a low 25-meter drive past Luis Arconada into the corner of the net.

The match was marred by a number of unsavory incidents and Welsh trainer Doug Livermore appeared to be sent off by Italian referee Enzo Barbesco in the 40th minute. Livermore demonstrated with the referee after Brighton winger Micky Thomas had been hacked down by a crude tackle by Sanchez.

Thomas took his revenge on the Spanish defender in the 68th minute and his blatant foul earned him the yellow card from Barbesco. Sanchez was left holding his groin and the angry crowd hurled cans and oranges on to the pitch.

## Pele all praise for Belgians

LONDON, March 25, (R) — Pele, one of the most famous names in soccer, tipped two South American and two European teams as his favorites in the World Cup finals starting in June.

"It is very hard to say who will win," the winner of two World Cup medals said, but named his own country Brazil, Argentina, West Germany and hosts Spain as the teams to watch.

Pele, here for a soccer promotional event, also chose Belgium as strong outsiders: "I very much like the way Belgium play. I think this year may be Belgium's."

Pele, who made his name with a devastating appearance at the age of 17 when Brazil won the Cup in 1958 and helped them to victory again in 1970 in Mexico, was less hopeful about England's chances, saying they had a lot to prove as did Kevin Keegan who is "maybe in his last World Cup."

As with words as he was on his feet, Pele dealt neatly when asked to compare Diego Maradona, the new soccer sensation from Argentina, with himself at the height of his career. "You have only one Beethoven, but many good musicians. Only one Mohammad Ali, but many good boxers. Maybe Maradona will be a very good player, or better, but different to Pele. I played my first game for Brazil when I was 16."

## Chinese girls corner glory

WEMBLEY, England, March 25 (AP) — Chinese, making their first appearance in the All-England Badminton Championship captured the opening day's glory with some splendid display Wednesday.

Zheng Yuli, 19-year-old daughter of a basketball coach, eliminated world women's champion Verawatty-Fajrin of Indonesia, the No. 7 seed, 11-9, 11-4 in the first round. The second round brought another upset, Song Youping, a 20-year-old Chinese player, beat the defending All-England champion Sunai Hwang of Korea 9-11, 11-2, 11-0. Hwang was seeded No. 4.

A third Chinese giantkiller was Weizhen, 18, who eliminated sixth-seeded Fumiko Tokhairin of Japan 11-0, 11-4.

China's top woman star, Bhang Ailing, is seeded to meet Lene Koppen of Denmark. Both had byes in the first round and won their second round matches. Ailing defeated Dorte Kjaer of Denmark 11-4, 11-6. Koppen finished strongly to beat Britain's Jane Webster 11-3, 9-12, 11-3.

The first day ended with China getting seven players into the last 16 of the women's singles, and six into the last 16 of the men's.

The men's tournament produced no early surprises. Morten Frost of Denmark and Prakash Padukone of India went through the first two rounds without difficulty. Frost overcame Shoon Keat Wong of Singapore 15-3, 15-2, and Stefan Karlsson of Sweden 15-8, 15-4.

Padukone beat two English opponents. He won 15-5, 15-3 against Nigel Tier and 15-10, 15-5 against Kevin Jolly.

## Hughes to lead

SYDNEY, March 25 (AP) — Western Australia's Kim Hughes will lead the Australian cricket team on their tour of Pakistan in September and October.

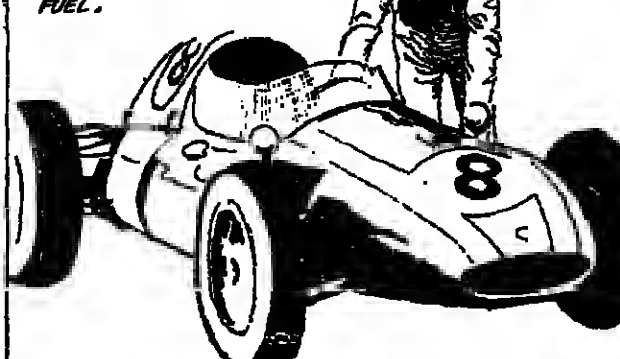
The Australian Cricket Board announced the 15-man touring party here Thursday and the selection of Hughes, as captain, came as a surprise to some. Queensland's Allan Border was named vice captain and with Hughes and Western Australian opening batsman Bruce Laird will form the three-man selection panel on the tour.

The team includes 10 of the 13-man party which just completed the tour of New Zealand. The three remaining members, captain Greg Chappell and fast bowlers Dennis Lillee and Len Pascoe declared themselves unavailable for the tour.

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**HEADQUARTERS:** ARAB NEWS BUILDING OFF SHARAFIA, P.O. BOX 4886  
TEL: 6534228-6534743-6537723-6537352-6537311  
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## OMINOUS SIGNS

As the uprising in the West Bank and the political crisis it is engendering within Israel deepen, indications as to the deeper significance of the events become more apparent. Needless to say, the possibilities indicated could not be bleaker.

A particularly horrifying and dangerous pointer was given by the fact that some of the young Palestinians killed recently in the West Bank were shot not by Israel's official security forces but by the armed settlers who have been out in the streets, firing at will at unarmed Palestinian demonstrators.

On the political scene within Israel, Israeli Premier Menachem Begin is reported to be still considering resignation, despite the vote of his cabinet to stay on. The reason for this is hardly respect for the niceties of parliamentary democracy. It is rather a resignation that would change the status of his government into a "caretaker" one, i.e., one which can accomplish its will without recourse to parliament.

As to the direction which such a move will open to the government, it is enough to note that the crucial two parliament votes which deflected to the opposition during the confidence-vote were those of opponents to the handover of the rest of Sinai to Egypt. The price of retaining them within Begin's group, in this or the next parliament, is thus obvious.

That this is very much in the air now as far as Israel's leaders are concerned, is further indicated by a statement from oppositionist Yitzhak Rabin, former prime minister, in which he said that if he were in Begin's place, he would dissolve the present parliament and delay the Sinai handover.

Begin himself is of course quite aware of the opportunity he has to renounce on the deal with Egypt. He has said something about new elections in November — giving himself a chance in the meantime to both impose his hotly contested budget in parliament and demand that Egypt should wait at least until the "caretaker" government has been replaced by a proper parliamentary one.

## Saudi Arabian press review

The latest developments in the occupied West Bank and the current debate in the Security Council over the Zionist enemy's illegal practices and military action in the West Bank were the two major topics for editorial comment in Thursday's newspapers.

Reaffirming the Kingdom's full support for the Palestinian people, *Al-Jazirah* said the Kingdom will never let down the people of the occupied West Bank, who are facing a "systematic Israeli plan for the annexation of their land."

The paper stressed the Kingdom will never change its policy of extending all support for the Palestinian people.

"Israel's oppressive practices and military acts will ultimately be defeated because the Zionist authorities will fail in destroying the strong will of these people or subjugating them to Israeli jungle rules," it said.

*Okaz* strongly regretted the silence of the U.S., France and other Western countries over the Israeli violence and criminal acts against the West Bank Palestinians who are protesting Israeli plans for the annexation of their homeland.

The paper described the reaction of the Western countries as "very passive, confined only to mere condemnation of the dismissal of the Arab mayor and dissolution of the El-Birch town council."

The paper urged the Arabs to take a practical move against these nations. (SPA)

## KGB chief leads attack on Brezhnev mafia

By Andrew Wilson

Speculation rocking Moscow about the future of President Brezhnev and the legal immunity of his family stems from a recent decision by the Central Committee to clean up corruption. Led by Uri Andropov, head of the KGB and a leading member of the Politburo, it has the backing of the middle and lower echelons of the party, to whom the high-style living of the "Brezhnev mafia" — Moscow's own phrase — has long been offensive.

Whatever may be thought of his credentials as head of the state security organization, Andropov, aged 61, is recognized as being "clean" in this respect.

The corruption which stirred the Central Committee to act came to light two years ago in the Caucasian and Central Asian Republics, in Moldavia and in the Ukraine. A flagrant example was the Sochi caviar scandal, which resulted in the trial of senior party members and the arrest of 300 officials. It turned out that expensive Sochi and Moscow restaurants were receiving caviar in tins marked "herring" and splitting the profit with the mayor of Sochi and people in the ministry of fisheries. The minister, Alexander Ishkov, was sacked, and his deputy committed suicide.

Behind the party anger is high-level corruption of much longer standing. This involves nepotism and the selling of favors, whose proceeds are reflected in senior officials' luxury dachas, villas on the Black Sea, hunting lodges, foreign cars, health facilities (Saunas, massage parlors), and a playboy life-style. Andropov's bid to cleanse the party began 10 years ago when he ordered the head of the Georgian KGB to uncover a drugs scandal involving the then first secretary of the Georgian party, Vasil Pavlovich Mzhavanadze.

In Azerbaijan the whole *Apparat* of the party committee was dismissed and a KGB man, Geidar Aliyev, appointed first secretary, with almost unlimited power to clean up. (Aliyev is now an alternate Politburo member.) Significantly, all these moves were conducted by the KGB, not the ministry of the interior.

Discontent among ordinary party members has since been sharpened by the need to improve the party image after events in Poland and the affront of "high living" to the population generally in a deteriorating economy. A closed letter containing the Central Committee's decision was sent last year to local parties. It contained a crucial phrase, *nev-siraja na liza* (notwithstanding position, former achievements etc.), meaning that nobody, even high officials, should be immune from investigation.

Then, in January, came the death of Gen. Semyon Tsvigun, the deputy head of the KGB. Tsvigun was in charge of internal security. A close friend of Aliyev, he was the man sent from Moscow to supervise the clean-up in Georgia and Azerbaijan. There are strong indications that Tsvigun took his own life, reportedly after a row with Brezhnev's close associate, Mikhail Suslov (who died the same week) over Tsvigun's wish to investigate Brezhnev's family and those of other Politburo members. In this he apparently had the backing of Andropov and the Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov.

As a member of the Central Committee and deputy KGB head, Tsvigun should have been buried with special honors in Novodevichje cemetery, the second after the Kremlin. Instead he was buried in Vagankovo cemetery. His obituary was not signed by Brezhnev, which would have been usual; but in a rare display of solidarity, it was signed by all high-ranking KGB officials.

The fact that Tsvigun was related by marriage to Brezhnev in no way reflected on his loyalty to Andropov. What it did was to give him an intimate knowledge of goings-on in the Brezhnev family. Brezhnev's daughter, Galina, now 53, was notorious in Moscow for her tearaway life-style long before Brezhnev became party secretary-general. Some of her most scandal-provoking friendships were among circus people, including Boris Tsigun (Boris the Gipsy) who was picked up in January in possession of large amounts of illegal foreign currency and diamonds.

Boris was flamboyant, even by Moscow "high life" standards, driving round the city in his large Mercedes and sporting a large diamond-studded gold cross. The top administrator of Soviet state circuses, Anatoly Klievator, was arrested about the same time. Both men are now being investigated by the ministry of home affairs.

To add spice to the story, "Boris the Gipsy" was arrested on the orders of Galina Brezhnev's present husband, Li-Gen. Yuri Gurbanov, deputy head of the ministry. But although Gurbanov must have known, like all Moscow, that Galina's relationship with Boris continued, there is no suggestion of passion involved. The Gurbanov marriage was a mere political expedient: an attempt by the "Establishment" to make Galina "respectable".

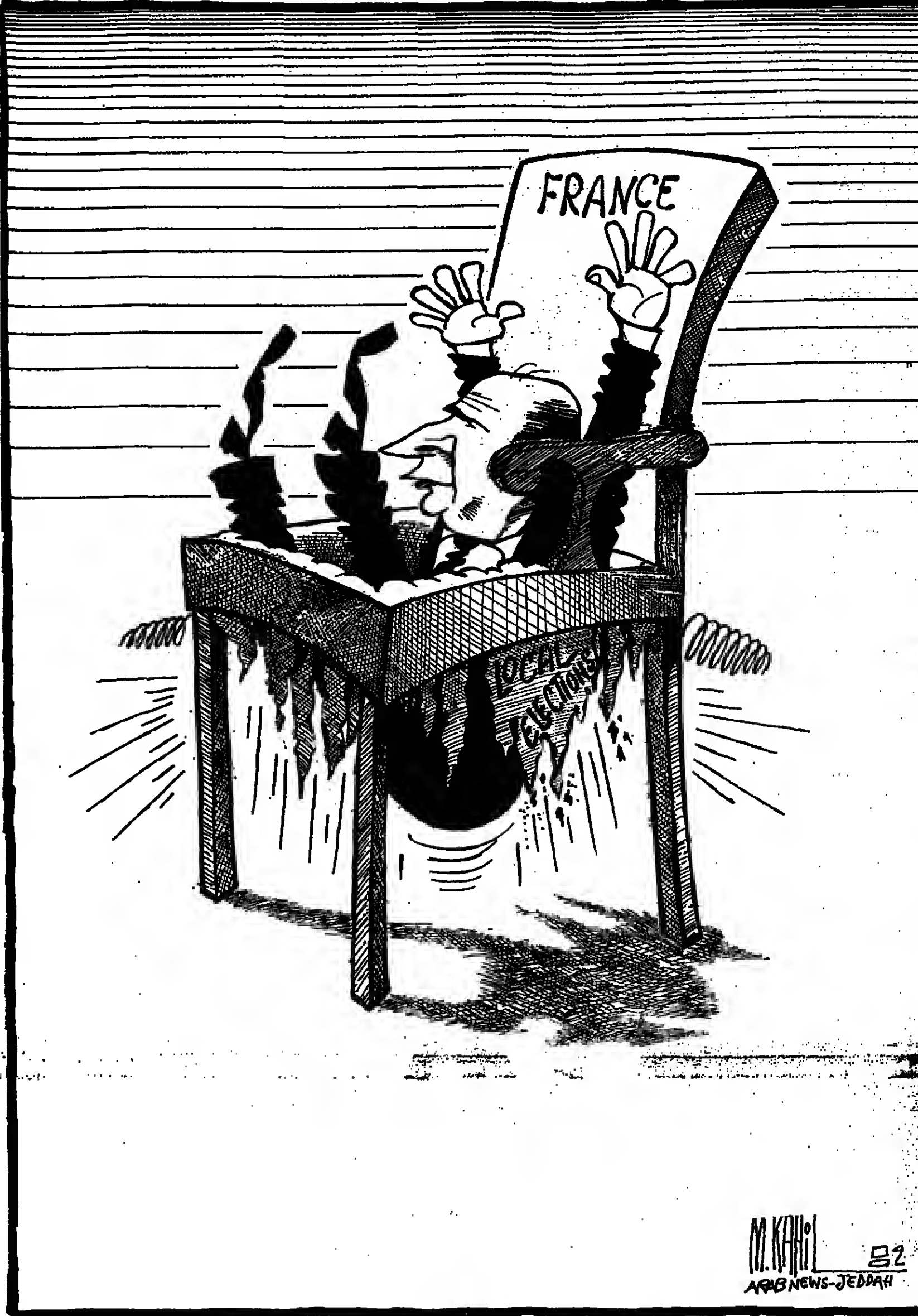
At the time of his death Tsvigun was reportedly seeking to bring not only Galina but also Brezhnev's son, Yuri, a deputy foreign trade minister, within the scope of his investigations.

Other anti-corruption moves affecting the Brezhnev circle have involved the dismissal of the head of the OVIR (overseas migration) office and the head of the Moscow trade union organization. In what clearly emerges as a struggle between Andropov and Brezhnev over Russia's future, it is possible to identify a number of personal positions. The Brezhnev "mafia" includes three top Politburo members: Andrei Kirilenko, Konstantin Chernenko and Vladimir Shcherbitsky, all close friends of the secretary-general and connected with him through former work in the Dnepropetrovsk region or in Moldavia. All three are notorious for their living style. (Chernenko, a mediocrity, could be Brezhnev's natural choice for successor.)

The position of two other "high-livers", Victor Grishin, the Moscow party chief, and Grigori Romanov, the Leningrad party chief, is less definite but certainly not pro-Andropov. Among the influential Politburo members not indebted to Brezhnev for past promotion are Mikhail Gorbachev, an agricultural expert; D. Knaev, who speaks for the Central Asian republics; and Gen. Ustinov, the defense minister.

While Andropov may hope to have their support, he would be hard pressed to oust Brezhnev, and probably does not aspire to. What he does seek, almost certainly, is to ensure that when the 75-year-old leader finally goes, the succession will not fall to one of his proteges. In line with this view, a new interpretation can be put on the appearance in the Leningrad Party periodical *Aurora* of a satirical article clearly suggesting that Brezhnev should retire.

According to observers close to the scene, publication of the article may have been engineered by the KGB "dirty tricks" department as a means of discrediting the Leningrad party "boss" Romanov, whom Andropov sees as an unwelcome aspirant for power.



## Ethiopia set for assault on Eritrean stronghold

By James R. Peipert

**ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia** — The Ethiopian army is preparing for a major assault on the mountain town of Nakfa, the last redoubt of Eritrean freedom fighters waging a 21-year-old war of independence, diplomats and Ethiopian sources report.

Capture of the town in the forbidding Alpine terrain of northern Ethiopia would be a highlight in the career of this country's Marxist leader, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam. On Jan. 25 Mengistu launched what is seen here as an all-out campaign to end Africa's longest-running war.

Some diplomats who have been following the progress of the so-called "Red Star Campaign" through skimpy official reports said the capture of Nakfa, about 175 kilometers north of the Eritrean capital of Asmara, could come within the next few weeks.

"It's the only thing to capture. I think they're now in the final stages," one diplomat said of Nakfa, held by the rebels since March 1977. Other envoys cautioned that events proceed very slowly here, and that Nakfa's capture could take much longer.

Some argued that the town's capture would not necessarily end the war, because the freedom fighters — estimated at more than 10,000 — would simply melt into the mountains and continue their campaign of hit-and-run raids on the army's supply lines.

But all agreed that Mengistu has staked much on the Red Star Campaign and aims to eliminate the Eritrean fighters once and for all.

Eritrea province sits strategically at the crossroads of the Horn of Africa and the Middle East, commanding the entrance to the Bab El Mandeb Strait and the Indian Ocean. Its Red Sea coastline includes Ethiopia's two major ports, Massawa and Assab.

The resistance movement was born in the former Italian colony in 1961. The Italians settled in Eritrea in the late 19th century. It remained an Italian colony until 1941 when Britain took it over during World War II.

In 1950 the United Nations recommended a federal arrangement in which Eritrea would be joined with Ethiopia but given autonomy. But in the next decade under the reign of the late Emperor Haile Selassie, Eritrea's autonomy eroded, and in 1962, the province was formally incorporated, giving rise to freedom movements (Selassie was deposed in 1974).

The Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) and the rival Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) scored major victories in the province in 1977 when government forces were spread thin by Somalia's invasion of the Ogaden region in the southeast.

But the government began to turn the tide in the Ogaden and Eritrea in 1978 with an influx of \$1.8 billion worth of Soviet arms. Now it controls all the major cities in Eritrea.

The EPLF repulsed a government attack on their Nakfa stronghold in December 1979, and Mengistu seems determined not to let that happen again. "You couldn't have a bigger commitment, so he's got to win," said one diplomat, noting that Mengistu has deployed half of Ethiopia's 250,000-man army in Eritrean province.

Diplomatic sources said 80,000 to 90,000 troops already in Eritrea were reinforced for the Red Star Campaign by some 30,000 soldiers from the relatively peaceful former battle front in the Ogaden. The main weapons deployed around Nakfa, diplomats said, are heavy artillery, Soviet-made MI-24 helicopter gunships and MIG-21 and MIG-23 fighter planes.

The Ethiopians also have at least 650 operable T-54 and T-55 Soviet medium tanks, said one senior envoy. But their effectiveness is limited in the rugged terrain, similar to that in Afghanistan where Soviet forces are fighting a similar war against Afghan freedom fighters.

Throughout the campaign, the fighters have claimed major successes against the government forces in communiqués issued from their offices in Rome, Paris, Kuwait and Khartoum, capital of neighboring Sudan.

The claims have included the shooting down of a MIG-23 plane, the bombing of Asmara airport, the killing or capture of thousands of Ethiopian soldiers, destruction of an oil depot and even the wounding of the 42-year-old Mengistu in a mortar attack.

The Ethiopians have not reported their own casualties. Most reports on Red Star have emphasized reconstruction work going on in the war-ravaged province. Foreign diplomats, however, estimated that between 1,000 and 3,000 government soldiers have been killed or wounded since Red Star began.

Playing on the Ethiopians' nationalism, the official media has depicted the Red Star Campaign as a struggle against imperialism. Citing the numerous construction projects planned or under way in a pacified province, the media seems to be trying to convince Eritreans that socialism, not independence, offers the best chance for development. (AP)

**Letters to the editor**

ARAB NEWS welcomes letters from the readers. The letters, preferably typed and having full address, may be edited for space and clarity. They should be addressed to:

THE LETTERS EDITOR,  
ARAB NEWS  
P.O. BOX 4556  
JEDDAH, SAUDI ARABIA

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## TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Friday, March 26th, the 85th day of 1982. There are 280 days left in the year.

**Highlights in history on this date:**  
1495 — Roman Emperor Maximilian appeals to German princes at Diet of Worms to check progress of French in Italy.

1854 — Charles III, Duke of Parma, is murdered.

1871 — Commune is formally established in France.

1895 — Japan occupies Pescadores Islands in the Formosa Strait.

1913 — More than 1,400 people perish in floods in states of Ohio, Indiana, and Texas.

1918 — Marshal Ferdinand Foch of France is named commander of allied armies in World War I.

1926 — Romania and Poland form an alliance.

1931 — Treaty of friendship is signed between Iraq and Trans-Jordan.

1946 — Allied control commission limits level of Germany's production.

1970 — Foreign ministers of Islamic countries meet in Jordan and decide to establish permanent secretariat.

1972 — Britain and Mediterranean island of Malta sign agreement keeping Malta in Western defense system.

1976 — The United States and Turkey agree on four-year accord under which U.S. military installations will be reopened in Turkey in exchange for monetary assistance.

1979 — First Middle East peace treaty in modern history is signed in Washington between Egypt's President Anwar Sadat and Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

1980 — India grants full recognition to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

1981 — U.S. President Ronald Reagan warns the Soviet Union that any interference in Polish unrest could have "grave effect" on East-West relations.

**Thought for today:**  
Love's like measles—all the worse when it comes late in life.—Douglas Jerrold, English writer (1803-1857).



## Living up to expectations

By Adil Salahi

A number of readers have sent me questions about certain practices on the personal and social levels wondering whether they are Islamically objectionable. These vary from the very personal habits of any individual to questions which are of wider social concern such as excessive dowry and banks charging interest on loans.

There are a number of reasons for this type of questioning. One reason, which is, perhaps, the most important, is the fact that many non-Arab Muslims tend to have a very rosy picture of their Arab co-religionists. They think of them as personification of their own impression of the perfect Muslim who is well versed in Islam and who implements it in his personal and family life as well as in his social dealings. Little do our brethren think that, like them, we are also human.

This impression of the perfect Muslim applies much more sharply to Saudis generally and citizens of Makkah and Madinah in particular. It leads, occasionally, to embarrassing situations, when one is addressed by a fellow Muslim as if one is an example of the ideal Muslim when one knows that the reality does not support such an impression. It is not that one does not like to be a good Muslim. Indeed, every Muslim would dearly love to be as close to the ideal picture of a Muslim as possible. It is simply a case of one being given an honour which one knows to be undeserved.

As our brethren come here on a visit or for pilgrimage or work their realization that we are also human may be a shock to them. They start asking "why?" and "wherefore?"

First of all we have to realize that geographical locations have no bearing on one's understanding of Islam or one's actions and behavior. True, being near to the Grand Mosque in Makkah or the Prophet's mosque in Madinah

should serve as a constant reminder that one should always observe Islamic rulings but ultimately it is the strength of one's conviction which determines one's actions.

Secondly, a process of change has been going on in this part of the world. This process which started with a general decline that engulfed the whole area and made illiteracy widely spread. Many Arab countries were colonized by Western powers. Human nature dictates that the weaker party tries to imitate the stronger one. Hence, those parts of the Arab world which were colonized underwent a process of moving away from Islam, motivated by the desire to imitate the new masters and spurred on by the general lack of sound understanding of Islam. Indeed, some Arab countries went very far away from Islam.

The cycle has begun to turn back, however and over the last few decades these very countries have been moving gradually but steadily toward a return to a truly Islamic life.

We are thankful to Allah that Saudi Arabia has been spared going through this cycle. One important factor for this is the emergence of the Wahhabi movement with its very commendable achievement of consolidating a sound and pure understanding of Islam. Another is the fact that Saudi Arabia has remained free of colonial rule.

Saudi Arabia has, however been going through a process of large-scale social change which brings with it a multitude of changing attitudes. As we pray Allah that this country will never move away from Islam, under any circumstances, as some of its sister Arab countries did, we are thankful to Him that there are clear indications which support the belief that there is here a positive movement toward an even better understanding of Islam and a stronger adherence to it.

## Islam in perspective

### What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

Your Lord is He who causes ships to move onward for you through the sea, so that you may go about in quest of some of His bounty: Truly, He is merciful to you. And whenever danger befalls you at sea, all those whom you are wont to invoke forsake you, save Him: but as soon as He has brought you safe ashore, you turn aside (and forget Him) — for, indeed, bereft of all gratitude is man. Can you, then, ever feel sure that He will not cause a tract of dry land to swallow you up, or let loose upon you a deadly stormwind, whereupon you would find none to protect you? Or can you, perchance, feel sure that He will not make you put back to sea once again, and then let loose upon you a ranging tempest and cause you to drown in requital of your ingratitude whereupon you would find none to uphold you against Us? (The Night Journey: 17: 66 - 9)

### Our dialogue

Q. I was intrigued by your feature "Which Marriages Are Upheld?" (26.2.82) due to one missing answer. You say that a Muslim convert may remain married to his non-Muslim wife if she is a Christian or a Jewess. My question, which you overlooked, is can a convert to Islam marry a lady who is Muslim by birth and upbringing, regardless of her nationality?

Fidel Francisco  
P.O. Box 842  
Khamis Mushait

A. The point you raise was overlooked in the article because it is taken for granted. Once a person accepts Islam he or she belongs to the Islamic nation with equal rights and duties as everyone else. There are no different classes of Muslims and there are no special privileges for any one. Equality is total and absolute. A convert to Islam may marry any Muslim of whatever nationality and of any position. It goes without saying that there has to be mutual agree-

ment, and that the marriage is subject to the same regulations as all Islamic marriages.

Q. You have mentioned in one of your articles that there are "eight classes of people" who may benefit from Zakah or purifying aims. Could you please explain that?

(name withheld)

A. The beneficiaries of Zakah are determined by verse 60 of surah 9 which could be rendered in translation as follows:

"The offerings given for the sake of Allah are meant only for the poor and the needy, and those who are in charge thereof, and those whose hearts are to be won over, and for the freeing of human beings from bondage, and for those who are overburdened with debts, and for every struggle in Allah's cause, and for the way farer. This is an ordinance from Allah and Allah is all-knowing, wise."

This simply enumerates the eight classes. It is our hope, however, to deal with the subject of Zakah more fully over the next few weeks.

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, its principles and practices. Answer by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday.  
Please address your letters to: the Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

## Life of the Prophet - 51

### An assassination plot

Although history books do not provide any information about the period of time over which the exodus of Muslims from Makkah was completed, one is left with the impression that it did not take long. Indeed the whole affair might have been over within a few weeks. The Muslims of Makkah responded to the Prophet's instruction like soldiers in an army. Thus there was not much the Makkans could do to stop this move. A number of Muslims, however, were detained. The Prophet was still in Makkah supervising the departure of his men. It was clear, however, that he would be joining them soon. A conference was, therefore, called to discuss the matter urgently.

The venue was Dar An-Nadwah, a house where the leaders of Quraish met to discuss grave matters. The participants were the leading personalities of Quraish, most prominent among whom was Abu Jahl, representing the hardline, extreme view.

The meeting opened with a review of the situation in the light of the new development. It was clear to everyone in the meeting that the situation was very serious and that there was a danger that Muhammad might be able to mount an attack on Makkah with his new followers.

The more moderate propositions surfaced first. Someone suggested that Muhammad be kept in solitary confinement until he died. This was rejected out of hand as someone explained that imprisonment of Muhammad might spur his followers to try to save him by force.

Rabi'ah ibn Amir said: "Let us send him into exile. Once he is far away he will cause us no more trouble. We, on the other hand, will be able to repair the damage he had caused in our ranks and restore our national unity."

In reply someone pointed out that the

Prophet was an excellent speaker with sound logic and convincing argument. His appeal to people's hearts was so strong that should be received well by any Arab tribe he might be able to win them to his cause. Should he be able to do that the danger to Makkah and Quraish would be very serious indeed.

Abu Jahl, who had so far kept quiet, felt the moment was ripe to put his point of view. He explained that "the problem" called for a radical solution which was likely to cause minimum repercussions. Thus if every clan was to provide a strong, brave young man of noble birth, each would be given a good, well-sharpened sword. They would all go to Muhammad and strike him simultaneously, so that all clans would have shared in his murder. The Abd Manaf clan (which is a degree larger than the Hashimites) would be faced with the choice of either to go to war against the rest of Quraish and they would be no match to them or they would accept a financial indemnity, which "we will be glad to pay."

Abu Jahl's proposal was met with unanimous approval. Everybody also agreed that the plan should be carried out immediately. Indeed, that night was appointed for the assassination of Muhammad. The leaders of Makkah left the meeting place to select their representatives in the "collective murder."

But Muhammad was Allah's own messenger. Allah has guaranteed his protection until he has completed his mission. So, Gabriel, the angel came to him and told him not to sleep in his bed that night. He was to start his journey to Madinah. The Prophet moved with maximum urgency and extra care in order to ensure that Quraish did not succeed.

(To be continued next Friday)



FISHERMAN'S DWELLING: Along the Red Sea coast, south of Qunfudhah, Saudi Arabia. The road further south is still under construction. This region is relatively deserted and ideal for camping.

### Going camping this weekend?

## A safe, fun trip can be ensured with preparation, basic knowledge

By David Baines

JEDDAH — The other day while chatting to a colleague about camping, he finally admitted to being an ex-courier who'd lost many of his former hard-earned skills through lack of use. ("Wouldn't know a toggle from a tent peg, anymore," he said.) The corollary of this could be serious should any such man find himself setting out for a family camping weekend.

Imagine the embarrassment as the tent blows away (his knots having failed) in the middle of the night, or the children's taunts when the camp fire stubbornly refuses to kindle. The following hints may refresh the camper's memory, bring back some of that confidence and spur him once more into taking off en famille into the blue beyond.

The first step in setting up camp is to choose a level piece of ground and park the vehicle in such a way as to act as a windbreak. Before the tent or awning is unrolled, clear the ground of stones, seaweed, driftwood, old bottles etc. The wood should be saved for the camp fire, the rest is best buried. So remember to bring a spade which has many uses, from digging a desert toilet to getting the vehicle out of soft sand.

An awning is more practical than a tent. It is simple to erect, gives protection from the sun and not having walls, allows one to sit out in the open and enjoy the soothing sea breezes.

The offshore winds, however, are fresh and there is every chance of the shelters blowing down if not properly secured. If the vehicle has a roof rack (and it should) anchor one end of the canvas to that. Extra long metal pegs (12"-18") are needed to support the poles. The poles are ideally about eight feet long and break in half for ease of handling, with double guyropes for each pole.

Setting up camp becomes chaotic if provisions and gear have been hurriedly packed in an assortment of bags and boxes. Much time and energy is saved if items are neatly stored in instantly recognizable containers. The perishable goods, meats, milk, etc. are kept in cooler boxes. Cooking utensils are best stored in a hessian sack. Dry or iron rations (tea, coffee, salt, herbs) may be permanently packed in a tin chest and insulated by foam

rubber. (Both chests and rubber are available from the souk.)

Kerosene and spare fuel should be in leak-proof jerry cans. Water is usually carried in 20 liter plastic canisters and as spillages are inevitable, all storage areas in the vehicle should be protected with waterproof sheeting.

A folding table is a necessity as without one, the only alternative is to put everything — including platefuls of food, on the ground. The table serves as radio and light stand, somewhere to put camera, sunglasses, books and cassettes and is a positive boon for serving food.

Water carriers and ice boxes are best brought out of the vehicles to be left in the shade where they will benefit from the cooling effects of the sea breezes. The water soon warms up however, which makes it perfect for washing but not so good for drinking. The ideal situation is to have plenty of drinking water and enough leftover for each person to sluice himself down at the end of day — otherwise the salt leaves one feeling tacky. Ice-water from the boxes should not be drained off into the sand, but poured back into an empty water carrier in case it's required later on.

Cooking is best kept simple; potatoes baked in tin foil, grilled meats, sweet corn and salads. Beefburgers, sausages, fried eggs, grilled tomatoes and baked beans are suggestions for breakfasts. Remember to replace the cooler box lids immediately. While the fire is still hot, boil water in a kettle and fill a flask — for that welcome early morning cup of tea when the fire is out.

No camp is complete without a real camp fire and there is no shortage of timber on the beach. Collect a huge pile, being tinder-dry it burns down rapidly. Even logs will burn if liberally soaked in kerosene (never use gasoline). And rather than build an elaborate barbeque or lug a gas stove around, simply dig a shallow pit, get the fire going then grill the food over the hot ashes. Once cooking is over, the "pyromaniac" in the group can take over, build the fire right up and really get the flames roaring out into the night.

However, in recent weeks, grilling has not proved too successful due to the chilly north

winds and flying sand. One way to avoid gritty food is to prepare a large beef or chicken casserole before the trip. Seal the lid with heavy-duty tape (useful stuff in camp) and make sure the pan is stored upright for the trip. Remove the tape before re-heating but keep the lid firmly on. It takes minutes to heat and serve and there may be enough left for lunch the next day. After the meal it is invariably difficult to find volunteers for the washing up, so dishes tend to get left until the next day. But it is worth burying the left-overs immediately as this discourages the flies, insects and crabs. Pots and pans are soon scoured out with sand and can be rinsed in sea water and left out in the sun to dry.

It is surprising how much clothing is needed on coastal camping trips; sun hats, changes of swimming clothes, footwear, T-shirts and towels. There is usually no time or water to spare for washing clothes but damp gear is soon dried if draped and pegged to the guyropes. The washing line effect is also useful in warning of the presence of guyropes in the dark. (Ever heard the expression "fall guy"?)

Each person should have a deck chair or sun lounger. Canvas loungers are most useful as they double as camp beds, though this in turn will mean bringing along light mattresses. These mattresses tend to blow away unless held down by elastic loops.

Some people prefer to sleep in the back of their vehicle, which is a pity. The Arabian skies, away from the lights of the city, are a wonder, they more than justify sleeping "rough" in the open air. Loungers or camp beds are a good compromise, while sleeping on a groundsheet means running the risk of being walked on by foraging "dancing" crabs and insects.

The other nocturnal visitor is the hermit crab, which has the annoying habit of finding its way into dirty saucapans. This crab is noted for carrying its home (a whelk shell) around with it on its back. Once in the dirty pots, however, it scrapes this shell around — a most nerve-jangling and disconcerting sound. This usually results in some unfortunate member of the camp having to get up at around two in the morning in order to give the "hermit crab band" its marching orders.

## Major battle won to stop advertising milk formula for Third World babies

By Tom Heneghan

GENEVA (R) — Consumer groups have hailed as a victory for social conscience a decision by the world's largest baby food manufacturer, after a decade-long battle, to limit advertising in developing countries.

The Nestle Company, based at Vevey on the eastern shores of Lake Geneva, agreed last week that its powdered breast-milk substitutes would neither be advertised, distributed in free samples nor given as gifts to medical staff in the Third World.

Consumer groups say thousands of babies in developing countries have died after being given formulas prepared in unsanitary conditions rather than their mothers' milk.

A Nestle spokesman dismissed the often virulent campaign against it by the groups as unimportant and denied the company had been defeated or forced into action.

Company spokesman Edgar Fasel added that the 600-700 million Swiss francs (\$320-370 million) Nestle earned from Third World baby food sales in 1980 represented less than three percent of the company's turnover.

But the International Baby Food Action Network (IBFAN), grouping campaigners in North America and Europe, said Nestle's move "clearly shows that public pressure from concerned citizens can make companies assume their social responsibilities."

Nestle is only one of about 20 companies involved in the two billion dollars a year baby

food business. But it has born the brunt of the international campaign against breast-milk substitutes since it has over 60 percent of the formula market in the Third World.

Campaigners in the United States have been running a boycott of Nestle products there since 1977 in protest against what they said were the company's aggressive sales policies in the Third World.

Pressure for official recognition of breastfeeding as the most natural, healthy and economic way of feeding babies grew to the point that the World Health Organization (WHO) adopted an international code restricting publicity of baby formulas at its 1981 annual meeting. The vote was 118-1. Only the United States opposed the voluntary code because, its delegation said, it was against the organization rules to become involved in commercial codes.

Dr. Stephen Joseph, senior medical adviser to the U.S. Agency for International Development, resigned in protest against Washington's vote, saying it was unconscionable and "damaging to the health and growth of the world's children."

IBFAN, a small group of activists spread over 40 countries, waged a highly visible publicity campaign against multinational baby food producers.

Member groups argued that formulas were an unnecessary luxury in poor countries and often did more harm than good.

Illiterate mothers might not understand

instructions for mixing a formula, they said, and then often economized on the amount of powder they used and mixed it with contaminated water.

Apart from thousands of deaths, about 10 million babies suffered from malnutrition or infectious diseases every year because of improper bottle-feeding, according to University of California nutritionist Dr. Derrick Jelliffe.

Baby food advertising in the Third World was IBFAN's main target. It said companies were aggressively promoting their products by advertising in all media, distributing free samples to mothers on village market days and offering supplies of the formulas to local medical officials.

Breast-milk substitutes were presented as the modern and healthy way to feed babies even in some of the poorest countries on earth, the campaigners said.

Health clinics in Zimbabwe distributed booklets from one baby food company which showed white mothers and their children and said: "changes are... you'll be among the 80 percent of women who start out feeding their babies a prepared formula."

The WHO code adopted last May aimed to restrict this promotion as much as possible by calling on governments to pass laws banning all advertising of baby formulas and free samples for mothers, doctors or other health officials.

## Clay architecture saves fuel, power

PARIS — Unfired-clay architecture is being publicized in an exceptional way at present in France: 55 towns are simultaneously presenting a mini-exhibition which is a reflection of the bigger one being given at the Beaubourg Center in Paris by the Center de Creation Industrielle.

This major exhibition, consisting of some 20 giant models, many plans and projects ready for achievement throughout the world, will leave Paris in February 1982 to begin an international circuit in Europe, the United States and the Third World.

This type of construction offers a very interesting solution to the problem of how to save fuel and power, both for private individual houses and for the big public or industrial buildings. Its value was sometimes underestimated but never abandoned and its use is not limited to tropical regions. The unfired-earth method is still being used

for palaces and for cottages, for churches and for hospitals.

In Europe, a number of urban and suburban achievements have resulted from the work of the architect Francois Contereaux who, in 1970, wrote his "Lessons to teach oneself to build solid houses of several stories with earth alone". Thanks to his influence, the 19th century was enriched by new designs of earth construction, including a six-story building and a vast factory at Weiburg, in Germany; the village of Milon Abbas, in England; a villa near Zurich, in Switzerland; a cottage in Norway; and a housing estate in France built at Sainte-Baume (Provence) by Le Corbusier.

Unlike concrete, unfired-clay architecture is never uniform. As it is an integral part of the earth itself, it is moulded into the landscape and the environment and marks

it with its character.

The traditional buildings in China, U.S.S.R., Mexico, Africa, Scandinavia are quite different from each other, while using the same techniques basically.

In temperate or northern climates, the earth is rammed down or compressed in its framework but in sunnier countries it is shaped by hand into bricks which are left to dry until they are used. A coating of earth is then applied to the facades, permitting every kind of decoration, from sober low-relief to multi-colored prints.

Today, the virtues of this process are taking on a new significance. Economical and almost non-polluting, it also has the undoubted advantage of "thermal inertia": inside earth-made buildings is found a special type of comfort, for an unfired-clay building is living, warm and welcoming, long-lasting and resistant to every kind of problem.



UNFIRED CLAY BUILDING: This three-story house shows the lack of uniformity of unfired-clay architecture. At the same time its quality is undisputable.



# the BUMBLES of mumbles

## Race to the point

By Alexandra J. Frith  
Illustrations by Nicholas Domine

Mottel had planned with Ollie the Octopus that Ollie would pull his boat along under the sea so that he could finish the race before the others and win. Therefore winning himself the honor of 'The Fastest Bumble of the Year.'

Before he had finished chuckling to himself he heard "Everyone to the starting line please. Get in position! Are you ready?" All the Bumbles entering the race hastily turned their boats towards the Point, hoisted up sails and held their boats at the ready. Ollie the Octopus, hidden underneath Mottel's boat, picked up the rope trailing in the sea and held on tightly with her arms.

Dearlo, in his brightly painted boat, called "Lillypop" after his little lady, was ready at the helm, waving to Tiggler standing next to Lillypop on the shoreline. The Wizard could sense the excitement of the crowd watching the start of the greatest race of the year.

The King picked up the flag, raised it above his crown then, with a quick movement, the flag was lowered and the race had

begun.

Mr. Wind blew as hard as he could, making the white fluffy clouds hurry and scurry across the sky. They were a bit annoyed because they wanted to watch the race too.

"Whoosh! Whoosh!" went the wind. "Come on little clouds, move along please. Let me get on with my job." So the clouds moved across the sky to let the wind get on with his huffing and puffing.

What a pretty sight in Oystermouth Bay! Lots of tiny little boats sailing on the high seas, racing each other to Mumbles Point. But, far out in front was the leader and, yes, it was Mottel, well ahead of the rest.

"Ha-ha!" laughed Mottel. "I'll show them. I said I was going to win and I shall." Ollie was lazily swimming backstroke and pulling Mottel's boat along. It was so easy and Ollie was looking forward to the reward that Mottel had tempted her with — enough oysters to eat until she could eat no more.

Dearlo was in second place, but a long way behind Mottel.

"Anyone would think that he had some unscen help at the speed he is making. Come on, Mr. Wind! Blow a little harder please, and help me along."

So, Mr. Wind blew as hard as he could,

but not enough to make Dearlo catch up with naughty Mottel.

As Mottel was approaching the half-way stage, coming up fast on Mumbles Point, he was quite happily sunning himself and letting Ollie do all the work, when he heard a "thud" sound coming from underneath his boat.

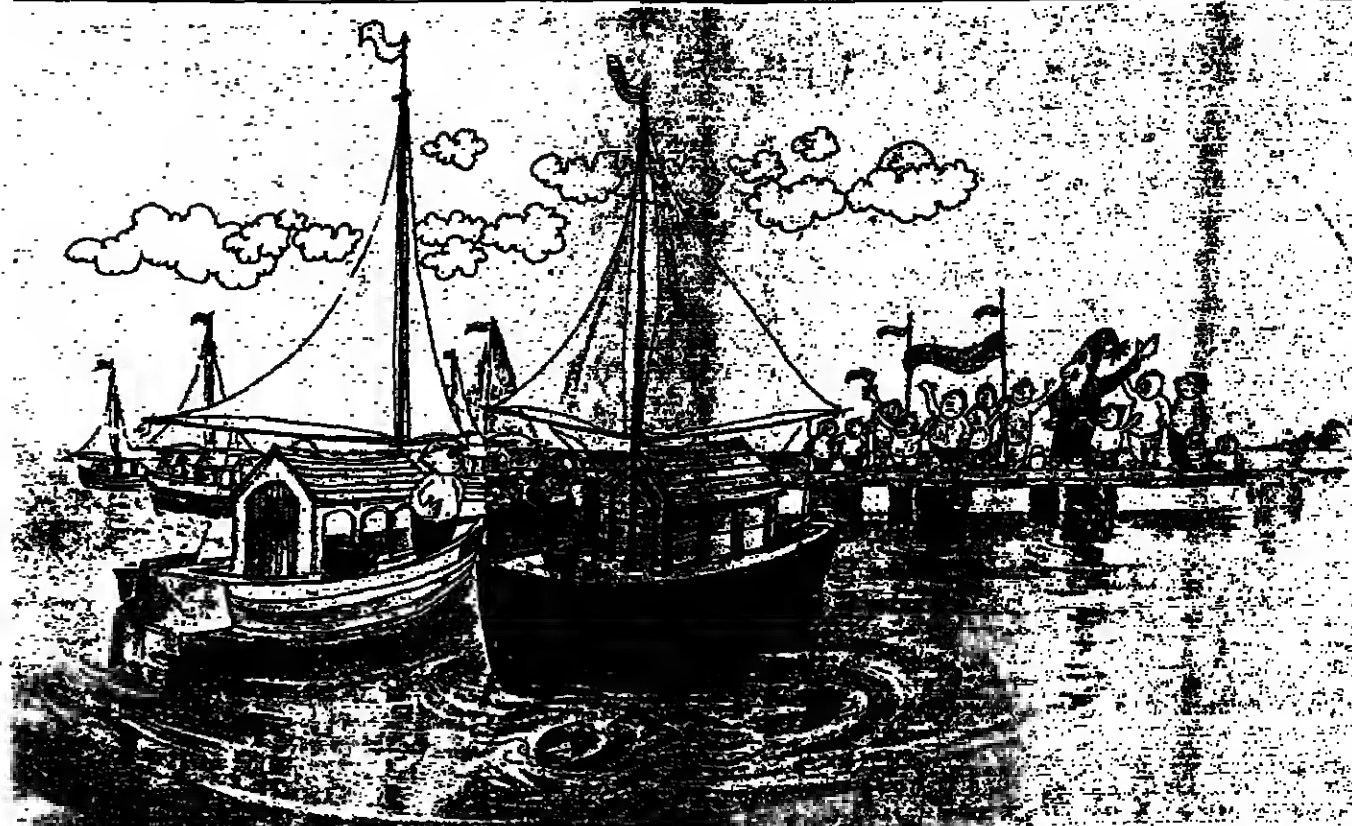
What Mottel did not know was that Ollie, swimming backstroke, had not been looking where she was going and, as she reached Mumbles Point, her head had struck a large rock and knocked her out. So, of course, Mottel's boat had stopped!

Mottel ran to look over the boat side and called to Ollie. He could see her floating in the water, eyes closed, not a care in the world, with a silly sort of smile on her face.

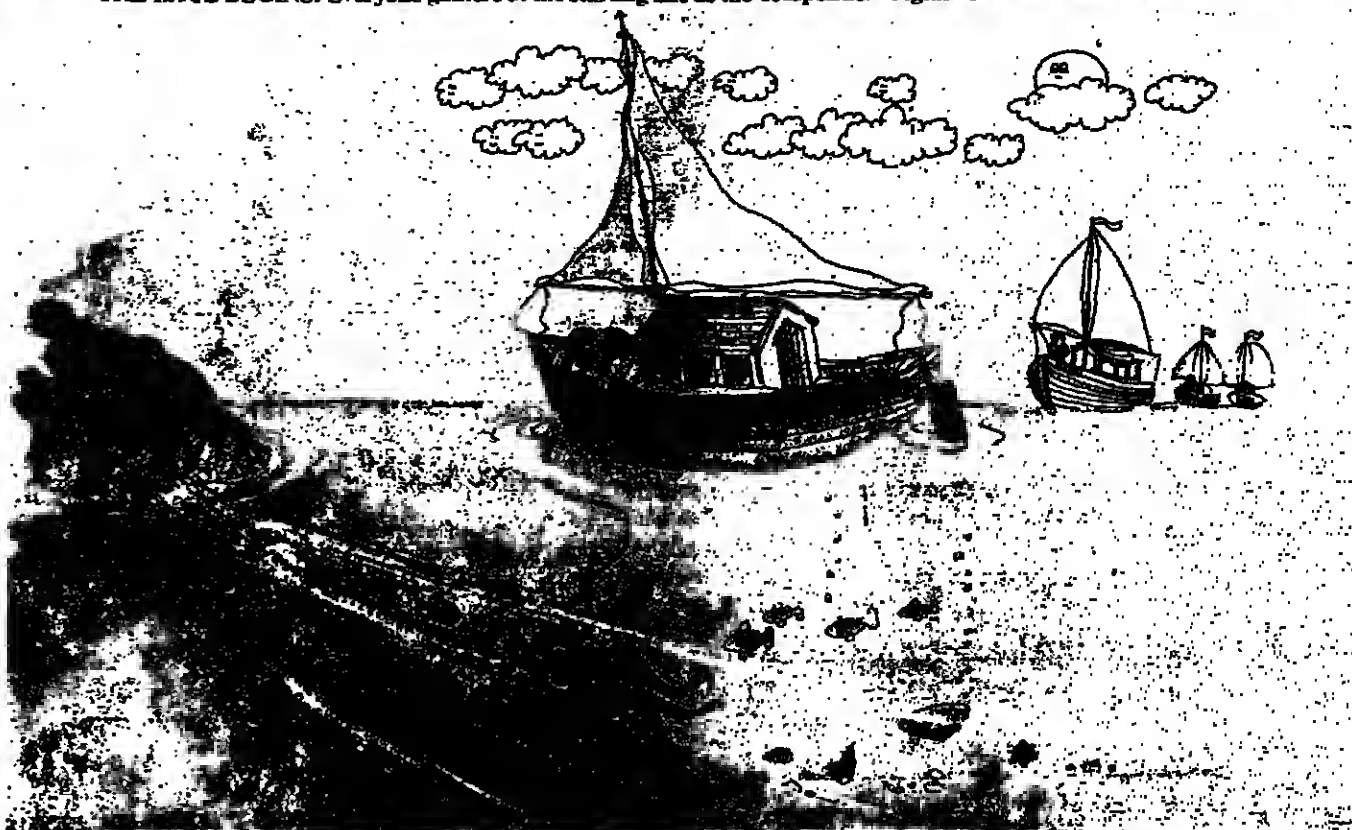
"Wake up, Ollie! Wake up and get on with it!" he cried, but, of course, Ollie could not hear a thing.

Mottel was getting angry now as he could see Dearlo catching up with him. So he leaned further over the edge to yell at Ollie but, as he did so "splash!" — over the edge he went into the sea. As he came up for air he yelled "Help! Help me! I can't swim!" Under he went again...

Next Friday: The race continues



THE RACE BEGINS: Everyone gathers at the starting line as the competition begins for 'The Fastest Bumble of the Year.'



A FAST STOP: When Mottel looked to see why his boat had stopped he saw Ollie the octopus unconscious.

## Sweden's social goals achieved this century

By Dr. S. S. S. S.

STOCKHOLM (PTI) — Sweden may be a far-away country, verging, as it were, on the Arctic. Yet many persons are aware that it is the country of the world-famous Nobel Prize, of the most dynamic international civil servant, the late Dag Hammarskjöld, and of Gunnar Myrdal, author of the Third World classic, *Asian Drama*, whom India has honored with the prestigious Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding.

What, however, is not so well-known is that Sweden is also a pioneer in many other realms — notably in development, foreign policy, political and administrative probity, industrial peace (without state intervention), freedom of the press and, above all, in the realm of social security and public welfare.

Situated on the northern periphery of Europe, Sweden, despite its considerably size (a total area of over 448,000 sq. km) and natural resources (it was known in the past as the "fortified poorhouse" of Europe), was one of the most backward countries of the Western world until the end of the nineteenth century. However, since the turn of the century, it has registered tremendous progress in industry, overall production and exports, so that it is now among the three or four most prosperous nations of the world, competing favorably with the United States, West Germany and Japan.

According to independent U.S. sources, poverty has been "all but eliminated" in Sweden and the country has about the highest gross per capita incomes (in Europe). And all this has been achieved — in a short span of just over fifty years — through purely indigenous resources and efforts. Manifestly, it is one of the most notable national success stories in recent history, which may well serve

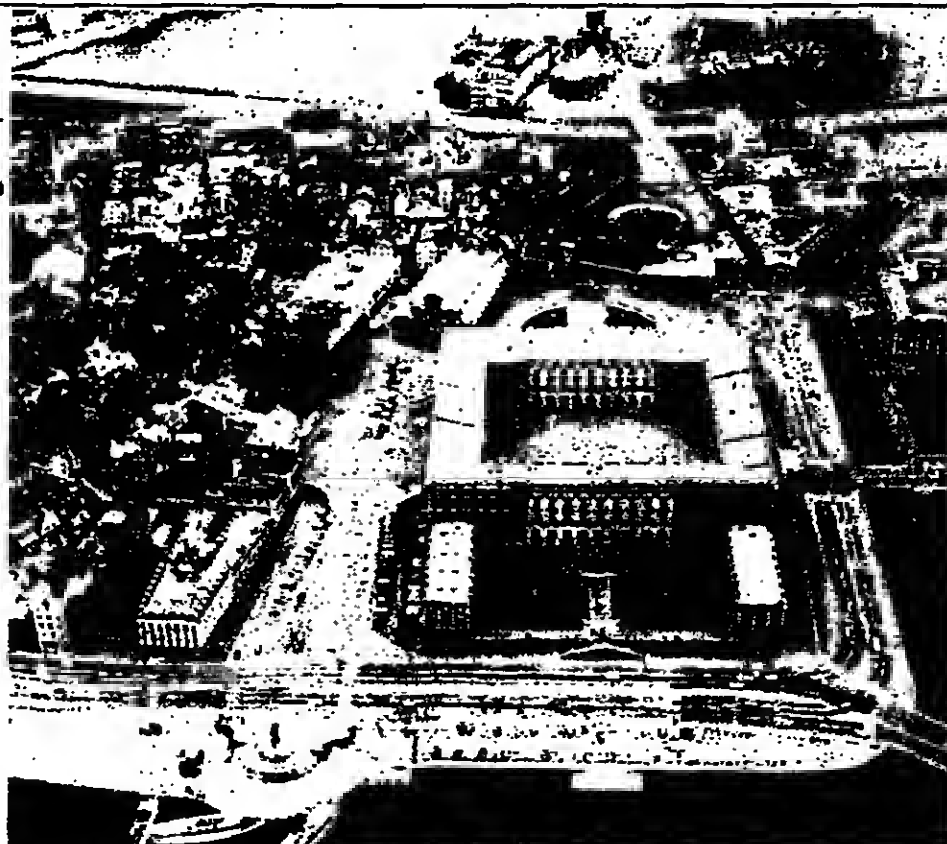
as an example for the developing countries.

The unusual and speedy pace of Sweden's development has been due to several factors, namely, the national will, strengthened by ethnic homogeneity and the absence of racial discord or domestic tensions, the long spell of non-involvement in wasteful wars since the Congress of Vienna in 1815, and the availability of rich natural resources — immense forests, vast — iron ore deposits and abundant hydro-electric power.

To these may be added Swedish ingenuity in technical innovation, but by far the greatest factor in Sweden's industrial/economic progress has been the reigning industrial peace in the country for over 40 years. Until the 1930s, Sweden had one of the highest incidences in the world of strikes and lock-outs. In 1935, a government-appointed commission asked labor and management to sit together to evolve a method of resolving disputes — and warned that if this was not done, the only alternative would be state intervention. This was what both the parties were keen on avoiding.

So, after prolonged negotiations — extending over three years — the representatives of labor and management hammered out a document known as the "Basic Agreement" which, with occasional amendments, has governed industrial relations in Sweden since then. It is somewhat like a non-aggression pact which makes it obligatory for the contracting parties to negotiate disputes between themselves (without third party intervention) and sort out in detail the procedures to be followed.

Added to this is a very substantial degree of workers' representation in industry. Each industry employing 100 or more persons must place at least two workers' representatives on its board of directors. Moreover, the



STOCKHOLM FROM THE AIR: This photo shows Stockholm's 'old town,' although often thought of as a Socialist country, Sweden actually is 'neutral.'

law required employers to negotiate with labor unions on production changes, organizational shifts, ownership deals and all other important revisions.

Sweden is widely, and rather mistakenly, believed to be a "Socialist" country. But, indeed, over 75 percent of Swedish industry is in the private sector. The apparent "Socialist" character of the economy arises chiefly from three features:

1) The workers' participation in management and the unions' powerful role in matters of policy, high rates of taxation on profits and higher incomes, and wide-ranging social security and welfare measures.

In view of these mixed characteristics of the Swedish economy, a British commentator has aptly described Sweden as symbolizing "a marriage between Adam Smith and Beatrice Webb". In a more down-to-earth characterization, Gunnar Myrdal calls it a "service democracy" — a model well worth a trial in the Third World where the people need more "service" than in affluent Sweden.

In domestic politics, a unique Swedish institution is the office of ombudsman or justice ombudsman, but its holder is known to the Swedes simply as J.O. The office of J.O. was created by the Swedish constitution in 1809. It carries a high reputation and acts as a watchdog over the administration and the judiciary. The J.O., usually a retiring senior judge of the Supreme Court, is appointed by Riksdag, the Swedish parliament, and is directly responsible to it. He may act on his own or in response to complaints from the public. His jurisdiction extends over the entire central and local administrations and the courts.

While the J.O. cannot alter a government decision once it is made, he can exercise considerable influence over the administration and the courts through his power to gather and examine facts, and the power to prosecute, criticize, expose and recommend. Undoubtedly, the office of ombudsman has contributed very greatly to the sustenance and promotion of a clean administration and judicial system in Sweden.

However, for all its good work in Sweden

## 'Coroner to the stars' wins his initial battle

By William Scobie

LOS ANGELES (LOS) — Slender, dapper Dr. Thomas Noguchi is often called "coroner to the stars". The macabre title stems from his 20 years as medical chief of Los Angeles' busy morgue, during which he has unraveled the facts in scores of mysterious deaths, from the 1962 suicide of Marilyn Monroe to comedian John Belushi's recent cocaine-and-heroin overdose.

The 55-year old coroner's lively interest in death, coupled with his custom of going before massed TV cameras to reveal often extra-medical details of the latest celebrity demise of offenders many. But Noguchi relishes his reputation as one of the world's leading forensic sleuths and claims that it's all part of his dedication to the job.

"I think the public has a right to know, promptly, how and why it's gods die. And my work is always with me. I can't see a saw or a hammer in the hardware store without wondering what marks they would make on human flesh."

Such remarks have made controversy a hallmark of Noguchi's years as head of one of three or four busiest morgues in the United States. His department investigates 17,000 deaths a year, performs up to 50 autopsies a day in a city that vies with New York and Miami for the title of America's murder capital.

But recently Dr. Noguchi faced the biggest flap of a flamboyant career. Following the release of a witheringly critical official report on the shortcomings of his office, he was invited to resign. When he refused, LA's city fathers suspended him for 30 days. The Japanese-born physician, who came to California in 1932, claimed the charges were "racially motivated" and pledged he would fight attempts to fire him "all the way to the Supreme Court."

Trouble at the morgue began last December, when Noguchi angered Hollywood moguls, stars and the Screen Actors Guild with a

press-conference interpretation of his autopsy on Natalie Wood. In yet another extraordinary medical scenario he visualized a tipsy Miss Wood tumbling from her yacht into the Pacific, after fleeing an argument between husband Robert Wagner and her co-star in a forthcoming film.

Some began looking into his handling of the \$70,000-a-year coroner's post. It was revealed that Noguchi used his county office facilities to earn more than \$40,000 last year in private consulting work for a dozen law firms and government agencies. He took fees for lectures in cities and universities across the nation.

An official inquiry was initiated, the results of which blasted allegedly corrupt and incompetent procedures in the coroner's department. Among them: thefts of jewelry and narcotics from corpses and safes by employees; serious autopsy errors that affected criminal investigations, murder trial and insurance settlements; violations of health codes in burying autopsy remains in public dumps; and, use of obsolete equipment by an overworked staff that has exhausted its annual supply budget in less than six months.

Dr. Noguchi's medical expertise is not questioned. His 40-page autopsy report on the assassination of Robert Kennedy is considered a classic of his kind, and his "psychic portrait" of the frenzied, yet well-planned Manson gang murders helped to guide detectives to the killers' mastermind.

But Noguchi's outspokenness and zeal consistently get him into hot water. Thirteen years ago county officials charged him with mental imbalance in a public inquiry when no less than 80 witnesses told tales of the coroner gloating over lurid cases of dinner parties and welcoming the Kennedy assassination as an event that would make him famous.

The city fathers decided that the charges were exaggerated, that they arose in part from Noguchi's deniable appetite for headlines. He was exonerated and led a victory parade back to his office.

Estimated value \$200,000

## Gold pistols were almost destroyed

NEW YORK (AP) — The ivory-inlaid, gold-encrusted hunting pistols that once belonged to Catherine the Great had lain for a decade in a police warehouse, two museum pieces lost amid the common tools of crime.

The ornate 18th century guns, valued at \$200,000, were seized in a drug raid and may have "knocked around the streets" of New York for years, said Sgt. Thomas McCabe, the intelligence division officer assigned to the case.

The pistols were supposed to be melted down along with hundreds of "Saturday night specials" and other illegal handguns when police set them aside, thinking them odd antiques.

The officers were right. Experts at the Metropolitan Museum of Art said the pistols were made and signed by Johan Adolph Grecke, gunmaker to the court of the empress of Russia.

Research associate Leonid Tarassuk, who specializes in Russian arms, noted that the

guns have the initial "E" — for "Ekaterina" — inlaid in gold.

"Their quality is so very high, I am almost certain they could have been used by the empress herself," he said. "They are true works of art and there is no doubt as to their authenticity."

How the guns have been identified, police face a new problem: finding the owner.

The pistols will be loaned to the museum, with the hope that once they go on display, "the real owner may come by and see them," said Rosemary Carroll, the police department's assistant commissioner for civil matters.

"Obviously they didn't belong to the heroin seller we busted," McCabe told the *New York Times*. "We think one of the owners sold them off and the new owner was burglarized, and then the guns kind of knocked around on the streets."

The previous owner may have been the late Shah of Iran, police said. When they showed

a photograph of the firearms to his sister, she said they looked like a pair once in his extensive gun collection. She wasn't sure, however.

Another possible previous owner is Gustav Diderrich, once the head chef to the wealthy Widener family of Pennsylvania.

The pistols were exhibited as part of Diderrich's collection at the Brooklyn Museum in 1933, police learned through contacts with museums and gun collectors. In a hunt for Diderrich, they tracked down J.A.B. Widener III in Arizona.

"He said that Diderrich was once his father's cook and that he did have a very fine gun collection," McCabe said.

But police also learned that Diderrich is believed to have begun selling his collection in the 1940s, when the Widener family closed its Pennsylvania estate.

Some of Diderrich's collection reportedly was sold to Abercrombie & Fitch, the now defunct sporting goods store from which the Shah and other wealthy collectors and sportsmen would purchase guns.



A DIFFERENT VIEW: Sweden is wellknown as well for its cold winters and the deep snow shown here.



## Remember Alkhobar 10 years ago? even expatriates are nostalgic

By Karen Laviola

ALKHOBAR — A short 10 years ago Alkhobar had only three paved streets, donkey carts outnumbered cars and goats and cattle were herded down the streets. Alkhobar, now a bustling, modern city with hotels, skyscrapers, a large international population, a Kentucky Fried Chicken and few goats, is still growing rapidly every day.

Like people everywhere, however, many Saudi Arabians probably look back on the old days with nostalgia. Saudi Arabians aren't the only people who remember the good old days of Alkhobar though.

While many Americans have been here longer, some of the first who lived downtown among the people began arriving about 10 years ago.

"I used to hang my laundry on the roof. I could see all over the city," said Alaire Hutchins, who came with her husband, Bob, in July, 1972. "It was fascinating."

When she heard the call to prayer, she went on the roof to watch the people filling down the street toward the mosque.

"I miss being in town," said Hutchins, who now lives in a cantonment of mobile homes located a short distance from the city. "I don't feel like I'm in the Arab world."

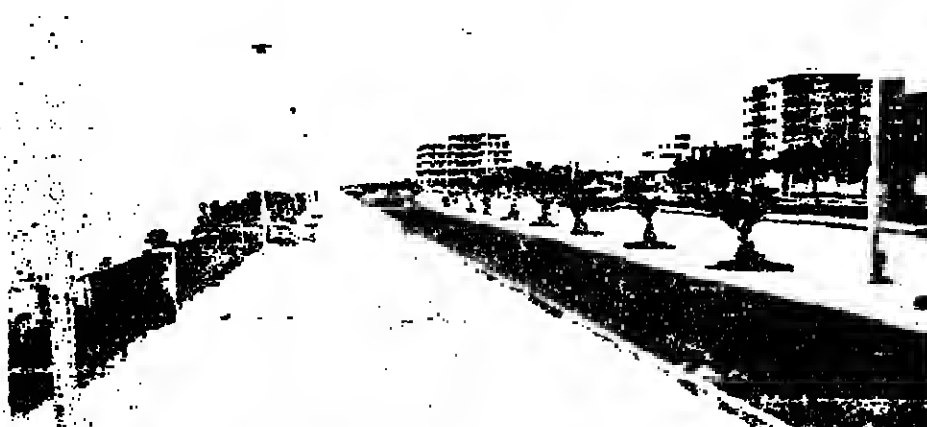
When the Hutchins' came, the only three streets that were paved were the main street in town, King Abdulaziz, and the roads to Aramco and Dammam. The only sidewalk in town was on the main street. On the other streets people, watching out for donkey carts, walked down the center of the road.

As there was no garbage pickup in those days, the goats feasted and provided a valuable service as well.

One day the Hutchins' counted 20 cattle outside their apartment building, located within walking distance of the downtown shopping area.

That area, which is still growing daily, consisted of two blocks stretching from the fountain to Al Wafaa Drugstore about five blocks down the street.

"Things had been on the shelves for



MODERN ALKHOBAR: It is normal for natives and expatriates alike to miss the older and less hectic lifestyle and at the same time appreciate the conveniences brought by modernization.

years," Hutchins said about the one-story shops. The only produce to be found was in an outdoor souk downtown.

The first supermarket was the Dhahran Shopping Center which appeared in February, 1973. It was small, however, and although the Souks Market, the Pepsi Store and the Family Store all opened within a few years, for quite awhile the produce, eggs, poultry and bread were not available in them. Hutchins said it was fun to go to bakeries, which were in nearly every block, to watch them bake Arab bread.

While walking in the evenings, Hutchins and her husband found Saudi Arabians very friendly.

"They were more anxious to meet us then," Hutchins claims. "Now there are so many of us it seems they've lost interest."

The area surrounding Alkhobar has changed considerably also, according to Hutchins. One of the biggest changes is the shoreline. Before filling began, the area where many hotels now sit was once water.

Pepsi Road was the last street along the shoreline. One popular spot, the only restaurant in town, was called the Floating Restaurant because it sat in water. A park is

now located on that spot.

Sometimes the early residents would all pile into a pickup truck and head out into the desert for a picnic. Hutchins said that on the road to Abqaiq, which at that time was little more than a spot in the road, they would hardly see a car.

"Jubail was nothing but a little fishing village," she said.

On the ventures into the desert a favorite sport was collecting sand roses, a rock formation of intricate design formed out of sand. Since sand roses can no longer be taken out of the country, however, the popularity has waned.

The biggest bargain to be found 10 years ago was shrimp. One longtime resident, John Tatka, remembers that shrimp sold for SR4 per kilo in season compared to about SR25 per kilo now.

"We used to feed them to the cat," Tatka said.

The 62-year-old Hutchins said when they first came to Saudi Arabia, they only planned to stay two years. However, they have found their central location has made it possible for them to visit 34 countries throughout Europe, Africa and Asia.

## Dolls play dual purpose; they amuse, educate, even teach social customs

By A.B. Rajput

KARACHI, Pakistan — Can you imagine a child without a toy or a doll? Since the beginning of time, children have been playing with toys featuring animal and human figures of all types, depicting their environment, dresses and social set-up in clay, rag, or bronze.

Dolls are an accepted feature of a child's life in every country. Their purpose, quite often, is dual — not only to amuse but also to educate. And, although in this space-age toys and models of rockets, planes and tanks constitute a supreme source of pleasure for male children, traditional dolls are still popular with the children of the other sex everywhere.

Who among us, indeed, has not experienced the thrill and excitement of looking at an array of well-dressed dolls? Dolls' weddings were popular in days gone by and still constitute an important feature of social life in the towns and villages of Pakistan and India.

A girl in a family makes or purchases a "female" doll and finds someone in another family similarly possessing a "male" doll. Both get together and settle the terms of marriage of their dolls just like their elders would settle the terms of marriage of their sons and daughters.

A date for the "engagement" is then fixed. On that day, the children invite their little friends to the ceremony. An exchange of gifts — miniature replicas of the usual bridal dresses and jewelry — takes place. Then there is the exchange of candy as well — a mouth-watering array of *laddoos*, *jalebes*, *barfi*, *gulab jamuns* and the like. The feast over, it is time for business. Both parties get down to serious work and select an "auspicious" day for the wedding of the couple.

Hectic preparations are now launched by the children of the two families in making the dolls' trousseau, and for the entertainment of the young guests. Friends are called upon to lend a helping hand. If the bride's people can't put up a good show, if the dowry isn't up to the mark, what shame and humiliation for her people. So stitching, sewing and purchasing go on in real earnest.

Finally, the wedding day dawns. The male doll's owner, accompanied by her playmates, takes a colorful wedding procession with a lot of fanfare, to the bride's house. The elders, of course, do not have to interfere. But they may certainly watch, from a distance — some, no doubt, with nostalgic pleasure.

The wedding party is received with due honor by the bride's people. Thereafter, the various functions and ceremonies pertaining to the wedding take place. The ceremony is



WEDDING DOLLS: A tradition in Pakistan and India, they help teach children about the social customs of getting married.

delivered by a little boy who has memorized a special speech to solemnize the occasion. The acceptance of the wedlock is pronounced by the owners of the dolls on behalf of the 'bridegroom' and the 'bride' — who, we must believe, are too shy to speak for themselves. Then come the felicitations, distribution of sweets and display of the bride's dowry. What an eye-catching array: there are dainty dresses, doll-sized furniture, a miniature limousine, gardening tools, cooking utensils, lacy lingerie, petite pairs of shoes and, if the "mother" has been generous — a Lilliputian doll's house.

The children now partake of the eagerly-looked-forward-to and lavish feast at the

bride's place, and shower the newly-weds with even more gifts. Late in the evening, it is time for the bride to leave her house with the bridegroom and the gifts. The eyes of the bride's owner are filled with tears — it will be said to bid farewell forever to her sweet little doll. But this has been the tradition of her parents, and their parents in turn — to give away the bride — so she, too, must play her role and play it befittingly.

Even today most marriages in the sub-continent are arranged, quite often without the girl ever having met the boy before. So the little girls find it easier to get accustomed to this time — honored tradition in this way.

## Arabian Cuisine

By Anne Marijewicz

### Potato Omelette Mfarraket Batata (Syria) Excellent hot or cold

#### INGREDIENTS:

- 2 T. butter
- 1/2 small onion, chopped
- 1 clove garlic, minced (optional)
- 2 medium potatoes, peeled and coarsely chopped
- 4 eggs
- 1/2 cup parsley
- 1/2 t. salt
- pinch black pepper
- Garnish: Paprika
- Springs of parsley

#### PREPARATION:

1. In a crated skillet, melt the butter and

add the onion and optional garlic. Sauté for one minute, stirring once.

2. Add the potatoes, and cook over medium heat until softened and light golden brown (about 15 minutes). Stir frequently to avoid burning.

3. Beat the eggs, salt and pepper. And the parsley and mix well. Pour into the skillet and toss lightly to coat the potatoes evenly.

4. Cook over low heat until the eggs are set and browned on one side. Slip onto a plate, and return the omelette to the frying pan, soft side down, to color the underside.

5. Sprinkle with paprika, garnish with sprigs of fresh parsley, and serve cut into wedges.

#### Variations

\* Sauté 100 g. ground or coarsely chopped meat along with the onion and garlic.

\* Stir the eggs lightly with a fork to prevent them from forming a firm cake. Do not brown on both sides; serve warm when the bottom is set but the top is still soft.

### Tomato Dip Taghmecset Benadora (Lebanon)

Serve as a side dish with fried egg-plant and fried potatoes. Or as a tasty and different dip for flat Arabic bread.

#### INGREDIENTS:

- 500 g. ripe tomatoes
- 3 T. olive oil
- 10 cloves garlic, crushed with 1 t. salt and
- 2 T. dried mint

#### PREPARATION:

1. Slice the tomatoes 1 cm. thick.
2. Fry them in the olive oil for about five minutes.

3. Add the garlic and mint mixture, and blend well. Reduce heat and simmer covered for another five minutes. Taste and adjust seasoning.

## Arab outlook on life, her heritage are very important to NASA lawyer

By Catherine Raisa  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — From her book-lined office brightened by large picture window overlooking Washington's familiar government buildings, lawyer Sara Najjar reflects on her life's achievements. An Arab American woman born in South Lebanon, Najjar has become a successful lawyer for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in Washington.

Her life story is indeed a dream come true. "I am really proud to represent NASA," says 38-year-old Najjar. She has always been fascinated by the vastness of the universe and by the mysteries of space. She even admits cutting her law school classes just to watch America's space launchings. She is very interested in the space explorations that go on at NASA and enjoys working with the scientists employed there.

"The people working at NASA are so intelligent. I feel honored to be working among them," says Najjar. However, Najjar leaves the science to the scientists. As a lawyer, her work deals with the legal aspects of running this important U.S. government agency.

Najjar has been a member of the general council of lawyers for NASA since April 1974. She has a general law practice there and is currently involved in defending NASA in litigation cases — cases in which employees and potential employees bring charges against the agency for civil rights violations. She has also worked on such legal problems as the reentry of skylab and the global environmental impacts of the space shuttle.

She has mixed feelings about the employee discrimination suits being filed against NASA. Discrimination on the basis of sex, age, and race at NASA is minimal, according to Najjar. She claims that most of her cases are not meritorious (they do not have merit or are not supported by the facts).

"People have a tendency to take out their frustrations and perhaps even their lack of qualifications for a job in court," says Najjar. Evidently, many job applications who do not succeed in getting a job at NASA blame their failure on discrimination. Najjar has one case that has been going on for seven years.

"The money being spent by NASA on this case could be better spent on hiring a black," she says.

Civil rights laws, passed in the 1960's, provided for equal employment opportu-

ity for all Americans in the private sector and accorded them the right to bring employers to court on the grounds of discrimination.

In 1972, these laws were extended into the public sector which made it possible for Americans to sue their government for reasons of discrimination as well. "As a result, there has been an avalanche of cases against the government," according to Najjar.

Najjar believes that some civil rights laws are being abused. "They make people more litigious and so now when they have a problem, they take it to the courts," she says. American courts are facing a backlog of cases and it often takes years before many cases receive time to be heard.

"At a time when the U.S. government should be trying to balance the budget, feed the poor, provide housing for the elderly and improve the economy, it is making provisions for people to sue the government and the taxpayer is hurting," she adds.

Najjar does not mean to say that these civil rights laws are unnecessary. She commends the American political system for providing avenues for people who feel they have experienced injustice in this country. Civil rights laws in the United States are necessary because discrimination against ethnic minorities does happen, said Najjar.

"I know. I have experienced it," she added. Najjar received her bachelor's degree in international relations from the University of South Carolina. She decided not to apply for the U.S. Foreign Service after graduation because of her serious misgivings about American foreign policy. Law seemed the best way to pursue her interests and so she enrolled in the university's law school.

Her family moved from Lebanon to the small southern town of Martinsville, Virginia when she was 11 years old. She did not know any English at that time but today, people tell her she sounds like "a New Yorker." "I speak English very fast because when I first heard the English language, it sounded to me as though it was spoken 100 miles a minute," she says.

She quickly assimilated into the American culture and in fact became a true American "southern belle." She won a beauty contest in which she received a substantial scholarship to go to the University of South Carolina and the title of Miss Martinsville-Henry.

In spite of her outstanding achievements in the United States, Najjar has not lost sight of her Arab heritage. She is very critical of U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East

and very concerned about the prevalent anti-Arab bias in the United States.

While growing up in Virginia, Najjar felt very comfortable telling people about her Arab heritage. But as she became older, she became aware of "the warped viewpoint" of what Americans think Arabs are. "Oh, you are an Arab! You must live in a tent, ride camels, and your father has 40 wives!" these are things she used to hear and it was very shocking for her.

Najjar believes that many Arabs who have come to this country have lived their lives to make up for all the things said about them. She discovered that it was easier to tell Americans that she was Lebanese because "most Americans do not even know where Lebanon is."

She feels very close to the tragedies occurring in Lebanon now. "In 1975, when the Civil War broke out there, we all had an emotional breakdown here," she recalls. "We looked upon intelligent people," she said. "But when we saw people act in a very uncivilized way against each other, when there should be compassion, unity, love, and togetherness, it was a very hard thing to accept."

She looks forward to the day when the problems in Lebanon are solved. But as time goes on, Najjar is beginning to wonder if peace will ever come to the Middle East. In the meantime, she believes there are things she can do to help the Arab cause in the United States. She is active in the National Association of Arab Americans and the Arab American Anti-Discrimination Committee — both located in Washington and dedicated to serving the social and political needs of Americans of Arab heritage.

For Najjar, being a good citizen and doing whatever you do well is just as important. She believes that if Americans learn more about the Arabs and realize that Arabs are very capable people, then the anti-Arab bias will subside and the U.S. government will show a more evenhanded policy in the Middle East.

"I do not want our children and grandchildren to live under this discrimination," she adds.

Najjar believes that society is changing rapidly and realizes the difficulties involved in adjusting to the changes that come about. Nevertheless, she has a very optimistic and bright outlook on the future which perhaps explains why she enjoys working for NASA — an organization dedicated to the future and learning how to cope with it.

## Perfume production is competitive

## Fragrances are created by 'the nose,' combining the familiar with the new

By Michele Ingrassia

NEW YORK (LAT) — When Bernard Chant gets a cold, the fragrance industry starts groping for tissues. Chant is hardly a cosmetics mogul, but he has more to do with the way American women smell these days than most officials of the \$2 billion-a-year perfume industry.

Quite simply, Chant, a senior vice president of International Flavors Fragrances Inc., is a "nose" — one of the small coterie of men and women throughout the world who practice the obscure art of developing perfumes from a palette of more than 3,000 natural and synthetic ingredients.

And obscurity is one of the key traits of noses, who are properly called perfumers. Advertising and popular myth would have most consumers believe that the approximately 500 fragrances on the market today were created by fashion designers and cosmetics giants who sit at their desks hour after hour, mixing vial after vial of ingredients.

"It's a highly competitive industry," one insider said. "And they (fragrances) are like state secrets. They're deadly serious about them."

"There's so much mystery and romance in the industry," said Alvin F. "Bud" Lindsay, president of Roure Bertrand Dupont, the Teaneck, N.J., firm that is the world's fifth largest fragrance developer.

Most giant cosmetics firms and designers rely on independent perfumers, rather than hire their own, in part because so few great noses exist — by most counts, there are perhaps only 100 master perfumers worldwide. "It's like a composer of music," said Annette Green, executive director of the Fragrance Foundation. "There are only so many great composers, and there are only so many great perfumers." From an industry perspective, it's also less expensive to work with an independent perfumer than to keep one on staff.

What made perfume an every-day toiletry, was a combination of factors: Estee Lauder's 1953 introduction of Youth Dew, the first oil-based, inexpensive fragrance; Revlon's 1973 launch of Charlie, with advertising that capitalized on the women's movement, and the advent of designer scents in the 1970s. "In the '40s and '50s, movie stars were the image-makers, the people who set styles," Green said. "Suddenly, designers took that role, and people looked to them for new directions in relation to style. It was a perfect expression for them to move into fragrances."

Developing a new fragrance is a laborious process that, for most perfumers, combines heavy doses of reality with the abstract.

It starts when a customer approaches a nose — or, in most instances, several noses in competing companies — with a request for a scent. It can be a vague request — for something rosy or something Oriental. Or it can be an extremely specific profile, right down to the high, low and middle notes, as the components of a scent are known.

"It's a challenge, to take dollars-and-cents marketing and turn it into a beautiful fragrance," said Nigel Priest, a Roure Dupont nose. He starts a project by discussing "how adventurous and creative they (the custom-

ers) are feeling, because we can be as adventurous as they request and even more so. Many customers feel they have to follow market trends and fashions, rather than push into new feelings."

With the basics in hand, a perfumer, who usually works on several fragrances at once, sets to work. It is not a process of adding a bit of this to a dash of that, but one that is as clinical as a scientific experiment.

A fragrance is composed, not of a handful of notes, but from precise amounts of a variety of ingredients — usually about 400. They are selected from more than 3,000 materials at a perfumer's command — essential oils and floral oils from plants and flowers; plant resins; animal products, and, since the turn of the century, synthetics (called aromatic chemicals). From this palette, the perfumer selects a "base" note, which is the main theme of the perfume and the one that blooms over time. Above that is a "top" note, which is the first scent you notice, and below it, an "end" note, which lingers.

After a sample of an initial fragrance is developed — a process that can take weeks or months — perfumers wear it, smell it on themselves or on sticks of porous paper and test it. "I like to set it aside for a few days because you come back with a new perspective," said Priest. "It's amazing how different it smells after a few days."

Finished samples are often subjected to a panel of evaluators and then submitted to the customer. Then begins weeks of discussions, or "fine tuning," says Gail Gilbert, head of fragrance development for Roure Dupont, put it.

Even then, it is not unusual for the nose to

be rejected. "We might understand what the customer wants," Chant said. "We smell it and have an intellectual picture of what we smell. But your picture might be different from mine."

Most perfumers dream of creating another Chanel No. 5, a winner that will be a legend for generations. (Introduced in France in 1921 and in the United States in 1924, Chanel No. 5 — the first great fragrance known around the world — was developed by French perfumer Ernest Beaux, who spent almost five years working on it with designer Coco Chanel.) But most perfumers say that a legendary perfume — and a legendary perfumer — is made, not born. To be a nose, they say, is a process that takes years of work.

"I think we all smell the same way," said Chant, who was born in Grasse, the home of France's perfume industry, and attended the school for noses that Roure Dupont established there in the 1930s and still operates today.

Although many fragrance companies train their noses, perfumery — like most of the arts it is compared with — traditionally has been handed down through the ages. "There aren't many perfumers because it is a profession that is unknown — you never hear about it in high school or a university," said Lindsay of Roure Dupont, whose school for noses is considered the foremost in the world.

In return for their investment, perfumers can earn substantial salaries — as much as \$200,000 a year for the best of them. Yet, despite their importance, perfumers say they don't bother to insure their noses. So what do they do when they catch cold? "Paperwork," Chant said.

## Perfumes combat meat smell

By Donald Kirk

TOKYO (LOS) — Cosmetics manufacturers here have picked up the sweet smell of money in changing body odors. By the end of the century, manufacturers predict, the typical Japanese female will come up smelling like roses, jasmynes, irises and all the other fragrances blended in a bottle of perfume or cologne. The reason is simple: the Japanese are eating more meat now than ever before — and are beginning to cast off the same body odors as Europeans and Americans.

"It's a biological thing," says Yoshiharu Fukuhara, manager of international operations for Shiseido, Japan's leading cosmetics manufacturer with nearly 40 percent of domestic sales exceeding \$3 billion a year. "For centuries the composition of the Japanese body was different from the foreigner's. The difference was that the Japanese are very little meat."

Now that young Japanese are munching on hamburgers, hot dogs, beef jerky and an assortment of other concoctions introduced in the post-war era, says Fukuhara, they have begun to realize just what a dab of perfume, a spray of cologne or a smear of deodorant can do to evoke an aura of pristine charm.

"With the changing food tastes of the younger generation," says Fukuhara, "many more people prefer fragrances than before — and they really need them."

The proof, as always, lies in the statistics — perfume and cologne now account for approximately 6 percent of overall gross sales of approximately \$3.5 billion a year for the entire Japanese cosmetics industry.

That percentage, to be sure, is minuscule compared to the statistics in both Europe and America, where perfumes and colognes account for one-third of all cosmetic sales. But, the striking point is that Japanese sales of fragrances are rising between 15 and 20 percent a year in a business that otherwise has ceased to expand dramatically in recent years.

The rise in perfumes sales represents a reversion to the Heian period of a dozen centuries ago when ladies of the Emperor's court often wore scent — and played a little game in which they competed to detect which fragrances the others had chosen. Perfumes originally came here from China two millennia ago and survive in their original form as incense used in temples and shrines, and in small packets of powdered scents traditionally carried in the billowing folds of kimonos.

"Until recently, Europeans only bathed once a week or sometimes only once a month," says Fukuhara at Shiseido. "The French developed perfumes to cover the smell. Now they're still famous for perfumes even though they bathe more often."







In last 12 months

## Oil price plunges 20%, IEA says

PARIS, March 25 (AFP) — The real average price of crude oil imported by industrial nations has plunged by nearly 20 percent in the past 12 months, according to the latest figures issued by the Paris-based International Energy Agency (IEA), quoted by reliable sources here Thursday.

The magnitude of the decline explains the sense of urgency that brought Saudi Arabia and its 12 partners in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) together in a deal on production cutbacks to bolster OPEC prices at their Vienna meeting last week, experts here said.

IEA officials said the nearly 20 percent drop allowed for a roughly 10 percent inflation rate in the member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and last Saturday's OPEC decision to reduce the "differentials" for light African crudes.

IEA sources also told Agence France-Press that figures just compiled from the agency's member countries — those of the OECD minus France, Finland and Iceland — show that demand for crude in industrial nations has been falling at a surprisingly sharp annual rate of 7 percent since January. IEA demand dropped by 6 percent in 1981.

This could strengthen the skepticism of Western oil analysts who doubt that OPEC's move to cut its overall output to 17.5 million barrels a day (mbd) from April 1 will be enough to reverse trends on the glutted world oil market and preserve OPEC's "Arabian light" marker crude at its present price of \$34 a barrel.

IEA experts are more guarded. They said the outcome of the renegotiation by oil companies of their first-quarter contracts, expiring in a few days, will provide the first real pointers to market sentiments.

Experts here link the weakening demand in part to the deeper and longer than expected recession in the United States and its impact on America's partners.

IEA figures show that the average price of internationally-traded crude is at present \$32.53 a barrel, down 5 percent in nominal terms since last December, and 9.6 percent from the 1981 first quarter level of \$35.98.

The drop, officials said, was largely due to price cuts by non-OPEC producers such as Mexico, Britain and Norway. North Sea oil, normally aligned on OPEC's African light crudes, is now quoted at \$31.55 down in

less than a month.

IEA data set OPEC's average weighted government selling price at \$33.50 in the wake of last Saturday's Vienna decisions. This compares with \$34.27 at the end of last December and \$34.84 a year ago, marking a year-on-year drop of less than four percent, or just under 14 percent allowing for inflation.

Taking into account spot market rates, discounts and premiums, OPEC oil now sells at an average of \$33.20 a barrel, about 16 percent less than a year ago in real terms.

The narrowing of differentials (premiums charged for quality and closeness to markets) for African crudes from \$3.00 to \$1.50 did not alter the average much, experts said. Nigeria, hit by fierce competition from North Sea producers, Wednesday lowered its prices in line with the new rates. The market situation will be closely examined by IEA energy ministers when they meet here next May. But their talks tentatively set for May 24, a few days ahead of the June 4-6 Versailles summit of the seven major industrial powers, will focus on long-term policies to reduce dependence on imported oil.

## Tokyo to limit sales to Bonn

BONN, March 25 (AFP) — Japan this year will pursue a policy of moderate exports to West Germany, Masumi Esaki, special envoy of Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki declared here Wednesday night, according to a Japanese diplomatic source.

The Japanese government may detail its intentions in this field, when West German Economy Minister Otto Lambsdorff visits Tokyo from April 3 to 8, the source said. He will probably meet Suzuki on that occasion.

Suzuki's emissary has no mandate to negotiate but is seeking facts, the source recalled, as the head of a parliamentary delegation that has visited Brussels, Paris and Bonn.

A West German who was at a meeting between Esaki and the Bundestag Economic Affairs Commission said Esaki gave the impression that he considered the outcome of his mission as negative, apparently because he was unable to prevent European Economic Community (EEC) officials from questioning Japan's imports policy. The German said Esaki's trip was arranged to coincide with the March 22-23 meeting of the EEC foreign ministers.

Esaki was unable to prevent the EEC from deciding on Monday to refer to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) article 23 to get explanations from Japan about its customs policy, a move that is seen by Japan as tending to protectionism.

When he met West German parliamentarians, Esaki said he was surprised that a liberal country like West Germany should go along with the measure.

Japan means to obtain explanations about

the EEC ministers' decision as soon as possible. One of the parliamentarians with him, Tadashi Kuranari, will not return home but will go to Geneva next Thursday to confer with GATT officials.

Esaki, who also met Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer for 90 minutes Wednesday, explained the recent Japanese decisions as a measure intended to ease the entry of foreign goods. Esaki's hosts welcomed these measures but said they were still insufficient.

Matthöfer said he was not asking Japan to modify either its monetary policy or its budgetary policy. These were fully suited to present needs. Nor would he ask for changes in export policy, he said.

## EEC debates farm prices

STRASBOURG, March 25 — The 10-nation European Parliament opened a two-day special session Wednesday night to consider a proposal calling for a 14 percent boost in farm prices against the 9 percent hike sought by Common Market ministers.

Parliament members, who act as the advisory branch of the Common Market, are to vote Friday on a report by its agricultural commission favoring higher farm prices.

The session opened five days before Common Market ministers are to set new agricultural prices at a summit meeting Monday in Brussels.

The parliament session also opened a day after an estimated 100,000 French farmers demonstrated in Paris for higher prices. It was one of the largest protests by French farmers in 25 years.

The farmers want agricultural price increases of 16 percent to offset increased costs and inflation they say have eroded their real incomes for the past eight years.

French farmers also have urged the French Socialist government to take 'national solu-

## U.S., China sign biggest tie-up accord

PEKING, March 25 (AP) — At a time of tense Sino-U.S. relations over Taiwan, American industrialist Armand Hammer signed the biggest Sino-U.S. joint venture agreement Thursday to develop the world's largest coal mine.

"I think the prospects of doing business in China are enormous. It's a tremendous opportunity for American businessmen," said Hammer, chairman of Occidental Petroleum, in an interview with the Associated Press before the signing ceremony.

Hammer later told a press conference that Chinese officials gave him no assurances about the continuity of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations at a time when China has protested U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and hinted at downgrading relations. He said, however, China has made it clear that regardless of the climate at present, this hasn't and shouldn't reflect on this business deal between our company and the Chinese government. And we feel reassured.

## Londoners to pay for driving too

LONDON, March 23 (AP) — The Greater London Council, already the center of controversy over this week's doubling of bus and subway fares, Wednesday unveiled a proposal to charge motorists for the privilege of driving in central London.

The council said it decided to make the plan — first drawn up in 1979 — public because of increased traffic congestion in the heart of the capital. The traffic was caused by Sunday's boost in mass transit fares, which made London's the highest of any major city in the world. The hike was made necessary by a court ruling that struck down taxpayer subsidies.

Police and automobile clubs say traffic has been reduced to a crawl since the increase.

## Dollar gains lost ground

By J. H. Hammond

JEDDAH, March 25 — Gold continued to remain stable at \$332/333 on ounce in the European markets on Thursday, with the New York markets also reporting stability in gold prices to \$333 levels.

In the European exchanges Thursday, the American currency regained most of the ground earlier lost to the continental currencies on Wednesday, with added boost given from rises in Eurodollar deposit rates. Dollar interest rates traded firmer at 15 1/16-15 3/16 percent levels for the three-month period compared to Wednesday levels of 14 3/4-14 1/2 percent. The signal for firming dollar interest rates came when the Federal Reserve's "Fed Fund" prime lending rate rose from 13 1/4 percent levels to close at 13 3/4 percent in New York on Wednesday night. Secondly, the money markets are beginning to get worried that the April U.S. money supply figures might show some large rises due to social security and other government payments which could distort the true figures. Added on this are also the latest comments from U.S. Treasury Secretary Regan that the Federal Budget deficit for next year may well be above the \$90 billion that was only recently revised upward.

In the local markets, rial deposit rates firmed by about 1/4 percent, in most tenors, with some moderate activity reported in the middle to longer tenors of 3 months. The three-month JIBOR rate was quoted at 13 1/2-13 3/4 percent on Thursday against 13-13 1/2 percent on Wednesday.

The renewed firmness of Eurodollar deposit rates boosted the dollar, but the American currency had been holding its ground due more to other factors affecting the major trading currencies. The yen has

risen briefly to 241.60 levels on the rumors that Japan might introduce some capital outflow measures, but the currency fell back to 243.80 levels when this was denied.

The French currency was not affected by news of French exchange control restrictions, despite rises in Euro-French interest rates, and that currency traded at 6.2280 levels Thursday. The German mark lost some ground to trade at 2.3890 levels compared with Wednesday's 2.3780 levels, while the Swiss franc also fell back to 1.9030 from 1.8920. The British pound continued its relative stability to trade at 1.8060 and dealers said that the markets were waiting for some further evidence of British economic recovery, besides last month's fall in unemployment, before they can make up their mind on sterling.

In the local markets, spot rial/dollar rates moved to 3.4208-15 levels after Wednesday 3.4204-10 levels in some active trading. Brokers operating out of Bahrain also reported some continued demand for dollars and commercial demand was also steady. In the money markets, the rial's recent slide was halted, with gains recorded in most tenors. Rises, however, were generally moderate and under 1/2 percent in most tenors due to liquidity injections. The week-fixed rose to 13-13 1/2 percent from Wednesday's 12-12 1/2 percent, while in the longer tenors, the one-year fixed was quoted at 13 1/4-13 3/4 percent. It has certainly been a dramatic week for the dollar.

LONDON (AP) — Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

London	326.75
Paris	338.45
Frankfurt	329.94
Zurich	327.50
Hong Kong	336.38

## 2b earn just \$230 per annum

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AFP) — More than 2,000 million people have to get by on an average annual income of \$230, while 567 million of the world's rich have an average \$10,392 a year to make ends meet.

This is one of the startling conclusions, based on 1979 figures, from the World Bank's 1981 Atlas, which has just been published here.

The Atlas also shows that the world's richest nation in terms of output per person is the United Arab Emirates, and the poorest is the tiny south-east Asian country of Bhutan.

The average Bhutanese produced output worth \$80, while the UAE chalked up an average per capita production of \$30,070 — 376 times as much.

About 2,037 million people live in countries where the output per head was less than \$330 in 1979, and 367 million people in countries where it was more than \$7,590. Among the poorest countries are most of sub-Saharan Africa and the two most heavily-populated countries on earth — China and India.

And amongst the richest are three low-population Arab nations — the UAE, Qatar and Kuwait, where the output of the average inhabitant was more than \$20,000.

The World Bank's preliminary figures for 1980 show that average per capita output in little Luxembourg was \$14,510, and \$11,360 in the United States.

Mineral-rich Zaire produced \$220, India \$240 and Bangladesh \$120. The per capita output of Iceland, at \$11,330 last year, was well ahead of the industrial giant, Japan, where it was \$9,890.

## Libyan coffers seen running dry

LONDON, March 25 (AFP) — Libya, like Nigeria, is having difficulty in paying for imports because of a revenue shortage due to the weak oil market, British exporters here said Thursday.

Shipowners and freight handlers said that increasingly long delays were holding up goods in Libyan ports, particularly at Benghazi where they said the situation is becoming worse by the day.

They attributed this to slow inspection by administrative services and the handling of documents. They said this could only be explained by a desire to delay payment.

Importers cannot order their banks to pay a supplier until documents are stamped officially. The delays are causing problems for supplier until documents are stamped officially.

## France acts to save franc

PARIS, March 25 (AFP) — France tightened some of its exchange controls on French firms and individuals, to protect the franc against speculation. The measures did not affect foreign trade.

Foreign currency earned by exporters must be handed over within two weeks of dispatch date, instead of a month as had been heretofore required.

All foreign investment exceeding one million francs (\$160,000) must now be fully financed with foreign currency, instead of the previously-required 75 percent.

French people abroad are henceforth have to be passed as non-residents after two years instead of one year.

## India, N. Yemen to hike trade ties

NEW DELHI, March 25 (AP) — North Yemen has sought India's help in agriculture, small-scale industries and power generation, an Indian government spokesman reported Thursday.

An Indian expert will soon leave for Sanaa to work as 'industrial adviser' to the North Yemen government, spokesman M.S. Aiyar said.

The Indian government has agreed to build textile mills and small industries in North Yemen, he added.

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" "	Supply and installation of a food quality control laboratory	—	300	3.4.1982
Buraidah Municipality	Supplying 300,000 meters of asphalt mix for Buraidah Streets	—	200	4.4.1982

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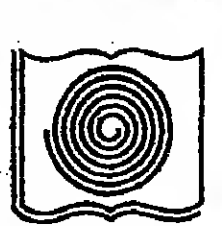
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## West Germany blurs Japanese vision

BONN, March 25 (R) — West Germany's video market is booming and for once European firms look well placed to contain their Japanese rivals.

Sales of video recorders, cameras, cassettes and accessories in West Germany more than doubled last year to 2.3 billion marks (\$1 billion) and the Video Institute in Berlin sees the market growing another 40 percent in 1982.

Industry sources said they expected sales of video recorders to exceed one million this year after 750,000 in 1981, while sales of cameras should rise to 120,000 after 85,000, and blank cassettes to 15 million from 10 million in 1981.

Only seven percent of West Germany's 23 million households possessed a video recorder in 1981, compared with 77 percent with color television sets, the sources said.

But ownership of recorders should climb to 12 or 15 percent of the population this year, and exceed 40 percent within five years.

Video recorders' share of leisure electronics turnover will equal that of color televisions this year and the video boom has already led to sharp falls in sales of Hi-Fi equipment, the sources said.

West Germany is now the world's third largest video market after Japan and the United States. Heavy demand has spawned many small companies which sell and lend pre-recorded cassettes. Although 60 per-

cent of video recorders are used solely for viewing pre-recorded cassettes, over 90 percent of these cassettes are borrowed from libraries, which are cheaper.

Pre-recorded video cassettes are normally sold at between 150 and 190 marks (\$65 and \$80) and can be rented for around 10 to 15 marks (\$4 to \$6) per week. Clear cassettes cost 30 to 75 marks (\$13 to \$30).

Turnover in the pre-recorded cassette market could double this year to 300 million marks (\$130 million), but the industry complains that high financing costs and sharp competition among the 3,500 different cassettes available are hitting profits.

Sales of pre-recorded cassettes are expected to climb to around 1.5 million this year from 950,000 in 1981. The industry expects turnover in the sector to reach one billion marks (\$420 million) within four years.

Unauthorized recordings are the biggest headache for the sector, with sales of pirate cassettes estimated at 400 million marks (\$170 million), double that of legal recordings. The West German industry is unsure how to tackle the estimated 2,000 pirates, and says it is suffering from lack of support from domestic and overseas licensors.

Around 400 court cases of alleged piracy are pending, the sources said, but the value of the illegal cassettes involved is only around four million marks (\$1.7 million). Demand for blank cassettes, expected to

more than treble in 1983 from the 1980 level, has persuaded the Japanese Victor Company (JVC) to establish a wholly-owned subsidiary in West Germany to assemble units for VHS system video recorders. Production of an initial three million per year will start in spring 1983 and rise soon to 10 million, the company said.

But the privately-owned Grundig company intends to prevent Japanese producers dominating the video recorder market. Max Grundig, supervisory board chairman, said he expects the company's V-2000 system, developed with the Dutch electronic giant Philips, to capture 50 percent of the European market in 1983, compared with its present 30 percent.

Grundig's video recorder production capacity will double this year to 500,000 and then double again in 1983. The company has just released what it says is the world's first portable video recorder, the VP-100.

High sales have not been bought cheaply. Grundig admits that large investment in video research contributed to the company's first-ever group net loss in 1980/81 of 187 million marks (\$80 million). But Grundig's V-2000 system faces competition on two fronts.

The VHS system, jointly developed by the British company Thorn-EMI, Thomson-Brandt of France and JVC, proved very popular and has a large market share.

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:30 p.m. Thursday			
	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	9.05	9.08	—
Bangladesh Taka	—	15.45	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	—	280.00	—
Canadian Dollar	143.50	143.05	—
Deutsche Mark (100)	130.50	129.15	—
Dutch Guilder (100)	3.44	3.85	—
Egyptian Pound	93.00	93.20	—
Emirates Dirham (100)	55.75	54.80	—
French Franc (100)	52.50	55.40	—
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	36.70	—
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	—
Iranian Rial (100)	—	—	—
Iraqi Dinar	26.70	26.10	—
Italian Lira (10,000)	—	14.00	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	9.90	9.76	—
Jordanian Dinar	12.00	11.98	—
Kuwaiti Dinar	70.25	69.85	—
Lebanese Lira (100)	57.70	58.70	—
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	30.50	—
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	41.40	—
Philippines Peso (100)	6.20	6.17	—
Pound Sterling	94.00	94.10	—
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	160.90	—
Singapore Dollar (100)	—	75.00	—
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	181.00	179.65	—
Swiss Franc (100)	58.00	63.50	—
Syrian Lira (100)	—	—	—
Turkish Lira (1,000)	3,429	3,422	—
U.S. Dollar	75.00	74.90	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	—	—

The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange & Commerce, Gabel St., Tel. 6420932, Jeddah.

## BRIEFS

LONDON, (AFP) — International oil rates will continue to fall, as last Friday's production ceiling set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was "a non-event", the publication *Europ-Oil Prices* affirmed here Wednesday. The production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day was superior to the recent actual selling level, it said.

HONG KONG, (AFP) — China plans to open five new T.V. set component plants to meet increasing demand, New China News Agency said. Imports would also be encouraged from the U.S., Europe and Japan. The new factories would make black and white tubes, linear integrated circuits, glass bulbs and printed circuit boards.

WARSAW, (AFP) — France has become Poland's biggest supplier of wheat since the United States imposed a grain embargo on Warsaw. Polish television has reported. It said two Franco-Polish grain contracts had been signed — one for 80,000 tons of flour to be delivered to Poland between March and May this year, and the other for 3.5 million of wheat to be delivered over seven months.

WASHINGTON, (AFP) — Sagging world

sugar prices will automatically trigger higher United States import fees on April 1 under a formula designed to protect American sugar producers, Agriculture Secretary Block has said. The new fees will be 3.07 cents per pound for raw sugar and about 4.18 cents for refined sugar.

LONDON, (AFP) — The new Japanese filmless camera Mavica was demonstrated here for the first time to the claim that it is the biggest advance since the first camera was invented more than 140 years ago. Mavica is a still camera no larger than a conventional 35 millimeter single lens model. Instead of using film, it translates visual images into electronic signals which are recorded onto a small magnetic disc called a Mavipak.

GENEVA, (R) — Yugoslavia has come forward as a compromise candidate for staging the sixth full assembly of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) next year. Yugoslavia made the offer at the end of a two-week session of the 124-nations UNCTAD board in Geneva after proposals for Latin American and African sites were withdrawn.

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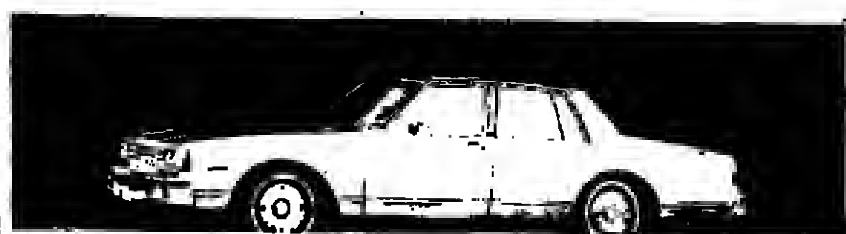
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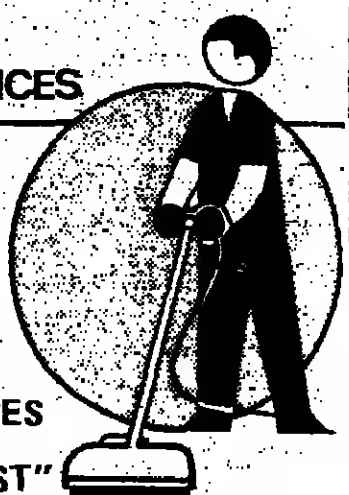
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International

الجمعة ١٤٠٢

### Response to police statement

## IRA guns down 3 U.K. soldiers

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, March 25 (AP)—IRA gunmen opened fire on an army patrol in a crowded west Belfast street Thursday, killing three British Army soldiers, wounding a fourth and hitting two civilians, police said.

The soldiers, members of the Royal Green Jackets regiment whose names were not immediately disclosed, were the first full-time servicemen killed this year in the British-ruled province, torn by sectarian violence since 1969.

The ambush took place a day after the province's police chief confirmed the arrest of dozens of guerrillas based on information from a string of informers and declared: "The terrorists are reeling."

In a statement distributed to Belfast news agencies, the Irish Republican Army said the attack was a practical demonstration that "the IRA is here to stay." The almost exclusively Roman Catholic guerrilla group is

fighting to end British rule in the Protestant-dominated province and on it with the heavily Catholic Irish Republic.

"It was a diabolical attack carried out indiscriminately," said police Chief Superintendent Jimmy Crutchley. "The street was crowded at the time with people sitting outside enjoying the sunshine."

The two civilians, and five others suffering from shock, were rushed to a nearby hospital but were not thought to be seriously hurt, said Belfast police spokesman Alison Tynan. The condition of the fourth soldier was not immediately known.

Police said the ambush took place near the Springfield Road area of west Belfast, a staunchly Republican district and scene of countless previous sniper attacks.

They said late Wednesday night, five gunmen invaded the small, red-brick terraced house of 81-year-old Anne McGivern, taking her, daughter Christine and son-in-law Eamon Quinn hostage.

At mid-morning Thursday, a two-vehicle army patrol turned down the street in front of their house and the gunned opened fire from both second-floor and ground-floor windows, a police spokesman said. The guerrillas are believed to have used two rifles and an M-60 machine gun, he said.

"There were a lot of children around," said Kathleen McKenna, who dashed out into the street after her 3-year-old son Joseph. "Some thought there was a game of cowboys and Indians going on. I just grabbed Joseph and threw him into the hallway."

One of the soldiers was killed instantly, police said, a second died on the way to the hospital and the third was pronounced dead there after efforts to save him failed. The two injured civilians were employees of the British Telecom Telephone Company.

After the attack, the guerrillas fled from the back of the house, leaving their hostages unharmed, police said. Police sealed off the road immediately after the attack.

## Dozier kidnappers get jail terms up to 27 years

VERONA, Italy, March 25 (AP)—A Verona court on Thursday found 17 members of the Red Brigades guilty of kidnapping U.S. Army Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier and sentenced them to terms ranging from two years and two months to 27 years.

After deliberating for seven hours the three judges returned to deliver the verdict to a hushed courtroom. Antonio Savasta, the confessed ringleader of the gang that kidnapped Dozier from his Verona apartment Dec. 17, appeared nervous and shook his head as the sentence was read out.

Savasta, 27, was sentenced to 16 years and 6 months in jail, two and a half years more than the prosecution had demanded. The other eight defendants in court were serious and quiet in their two steel cages. Eight defendants, who are still at large, were tried in absentia.

About 50 friends and relatives of the defendants stood in the back of the court-

room. Tina Frascella, the mother of one of the convicted terrorists, Emanuela Frascella, shielded her face with newspaper to prevent photographers from taking her picture. After the sentence was read, Mrs. Frascella and her husband Mario, waved sadly to their daughter and left the courtroom.

The lightest sentence — two years and two months — went to Ruggio Volini, 25, who drove the getaway car the night Dozier was kidnapped and later led police to the hideout where the general was being held. The heaviest term — 17 years — was handed out to Cesare di Lenardo, 23, captured when police raided the Padua hideout Jan. 28 and freed the general.

Italian law provides for reduced sentences for terrorists who turn state's evidence and cooperate with police. Seven of the defendants testified for the state and only two refused. Defense lawyers said all of the defendants would appeal.

## Good Morning

By Jihad Al-Khazem

There was that one who said the rich were ordinary folk like us, only richer. And his friend who said, out at all, they're quite different. The rich perhaps fall into these two divisions. Some are like this, some like that. And my friend, whom I met the other day, was quite definitely like that, the rich who will never understand about humbler folk.

He started by saying how glad he was to hear that I travel a lot nowadays. Nothing in the world more enjoyable than travel. "Well," I said, "there's travel and there's travel. I find it very tiring in my case, living off suitcases, staying, when lucky that is, in indifferent hotels."

"Living off suitcases?" He was quite incredulous. "No wonder you don't like traveling. You clearly need advice," he said. And his advice: "Be like me, have a snazzy little flat in every town, complete with everything you need. That way you travel light, bundles of fun. All the time in the world for socializing, writing letters and such like on airplanes."

I said I couldn't afford having several flats going. "All right," he said, "why not reserve a suite in a good hotel in each of the towns. The same advantages as a flat, and you get a good discount if the reservation was permanent."

"How good a discount?" "Well, sir," he said. "You leave it to me. I can get you up to \$40 discount on a \$200 per day suite. Forty dollars a day, saved! Just say the word!"

"Old friend," I said, "I can't afford the discount never mind the prices." He was quite put out by now. "Can't help those who won't help themselves," he was clearly thinking. "One thing left," he said, "if you can have neither a flat nor a permanent suite, all you can do is flash some money around every time the hotel clerk tells you no vacancies. Works wonders."

"You give it, I'll flash it," I said. "Good heavens will you look at the time," he said.

Translated from Ashraf Al-Awsat

## On Salvador war Haig envoy met Castro

WASHINGTON, March 25 (Agencies)—U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig sent an envoy to Havana this month to try to persuade Cuban President Fidel Castro to stop supporting the guerrillas in El Salvador, according to U.S. government sources.

The government officials, asking not to be identified, confirmed reports by CBS News and the French newspaper *Le Monde* that Haig dispatched Gen. Vernon Walters, an ambassador at large, on the mission. *Le Monde* said Walters, a former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, met with Castro for four hours.

In another development, *The New York Times* Thursday quoted unidentified officials of the Reagan administration as saying they would approve of "negotiations" between a new Salvadoran government and the leftists as long as it was made clear that no sharing of

power with the guerrillas would be imposed on the Salvadoran regime.

Power could be shared by the insurgents only through the election process, the *Times* quoted the officials as saying. An election is scheduled in El Salvador on Sunday, but leftist leaders have called it a "farce" and refused to participate.

The U.S. officials said that the new willingness to use the term "negotiations" was in response to diplomatic pressures, including pressure from Mexico, and to domestic opposition to U.S. policy, the newspaper said. The officials said that the United States previously has encouraged dialogue between the U.S.-backed junta and the leftist opposition.

Meanwhile, France and Mexico are considering the possibility of a joint diplomatic move to facilitate a negotiated settlement to the conflicts in Central America, according to Mexican and French sources in Paris.

The sources said that Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda could visit Paris after next Sunday's elections in El Salvador. French sources said that France would only make a move if it could really make an effective concrete contribution to a settlement.

In San Salvador, the headquarters of the Salvadoran Central Election Council came under attack twice at dawn Thursday, apparently by guerrillas, council chairman Jorge Bustamante said. There were no victims in several hours of fighting, Bustamante added. He said it was possible the assailants had hoped to occupy the headquarters so as to destroy the documents needed to carry out Sunday's elections.

The election campaign for the Constituent Assembly wound up Wednesday with bitter charges among the politicians and a mountainous gunbattle between government forces and leftist guerrillas.

Military patrols were heavier than usual in the capital's streets. The military appeared to be bracing for possible guerrilla disruption of Sunday's vote.

The left is boycotting the election, which the Christian Democrats — predominant party in the ruling civilian-military junta — are presenting as the last chance to avoid a Communist takeover or a return to rightist dictatorship.

## France to close 38 ancient jails

PARIS, March 25 (AFP)—Justice Minister Robert Badinter has drawn up a list of 38 ancient French prisons which he plans to close down and sell. He said that President Francois Mitterrand and the government were in agreement.

"Two thousand six hundred convicts live lamentably in these old prisons, one of them dating from the 13th century," the minister noted. He said the prisons would be pulled down and the sites sold either to municipal councils or private firms "because they represent a property fortune."

Money obtained from the sales would enable the state to build modern prisons outside towns and cities. Badinter said in an interview published Thursday by the weekly magazine *Paris-Match*: "I drew up a list of prisons in three categories — good, supportable and those to be destroyed."

"I discovered that we have prisons built in the heart of cities which represent a fortune as property sites." There are at present 30,010 men and 1,000 women in France's prisons.

## Guatemala may get U.S. aid

GUATEMALA CITY, March 25 (R)—Guatemala's new ruling military junta has promised to improve the country's human rights record, a move which could bring renewed U.S. military assistance.

Declaring this month's elections fraudulent, a group of young officers deposed rightist President Romeo Lucas Garcia Tuesday, suspended the constitution and abolished Congress. A three-man junta headed by Brig. Gen. Efraim Rios Montt was set up and political activities halted.

U.S. military aid to Guatemala was suspended by former President Jimmy Carter because of what many church leaders described as the country's "appalling disregard of human rights." The Reagan administration has expressed readiness to resume the military assistance provided the authorities could improve their human rights record. General Montt said the junta would look into the possibility of asking for assistance from the United States after working out its needs and priorities.

Apart from pledging to respect and guarantee human rights and to crush leftist guerrillas, the junta has given little indication of its proposed government program, and a full cabinet has not yet been named.

Diplomatic observers said because little was known of the coup leaders it was difficult to judge if the new government was moderate or conservative. "We'll have to see the government program first," they added. Symptomatic of the confusion was the initial announcement of a five-man junta including junior officers. Later the players were changed and a three-man junta emerged. An advisory group of young officers was also formed to help the junta govern, among them were some earlier named as junta members.

Gen. Rios Montt, called out of retirement to head the junta, was the presidential candidate of a left-of-center coalition in 1974. But the man who read out the coup leaders' first communique was a top official of the far-right national liberation movement.

Three losing candidates in this month's Guatemalan presidential election spoke out Wednesday night in favor of the coup. All three, ranging from right-of-center to far-right, had earlier maintained that the March 7 elections were rigged.

The new rulers announced that pre-coup leaders, held under arrest, might face trial for "corruption."

Meanwhile, Guatemala's coup and its implications for troubled Central America are expected to be high on the agenda in talks Thursday between President Reagan and the foreign ministers of El Salvador, Costa Rica and Honduras. In announcing Thursday's talks, the State Department said the ministers would discuss President Reagan's Caribbean aid and trade plan and general developments in Central America.

Meeting Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig will be foreign ministers Fidel Chavez Mena of El Salvador, Bernd Niehaus of Costa Rica and Edgardo Paz Barea of Honduras. The three countries banded together in January to form the Central American democratic community, a U.S.-supported group that aims to further democracy in the region.

U.S. officials said Tuesday's coup by young Guatemalan officers had apparently nullified the March 7 election victory of Gen. Arribal Guevara. Reagan, they said, had to pin his faith on the new junta to pave the way for a new U.S.-Guatemalan relationship.



SPACE STUDY: Shuttle crewmen Jack Lousma (left) and Gordon Fullerton observe the "insect flight motion study" experiment aboard the Columbia Wednesday. The experiment, seen here by TV beamed back to Earth, was designed by high school senior Todd Nelson.

## Astronauts test robot arm

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, March 25 (AP)—Astronaut C. Gordon Fullerton exercised the grip of *Columbia's* 50-foot robot arm Thursday, grabbing a package of scientific instruments from the ship's cargo bay as the shuttle hummed along on the fourth day of its week-long mission.

The procedure was anything but routine. Sharp eyes and a firm grip on the controls had to substitute for guidance from a failed video monitor.

The ship was in the midst of a prolonged thermal test when Fullerton donned binoculars to complete the first step in the "grab and lift" procedure that would test the abil-

ity of the articulated arms wire-snare fingers to grip a payload. Later the pilot, working by remote control from a post at the rear of *Columbia's* cockpit, was to lift and wave the instruments that measure the shuttle's electromagnetic field.

"It's going to be a busy day," mission control told Lousma and Fullerton Thursday morning. Fullerton said they were "definitely feeling ready to go to it." On Wednesday, NASA pared the crew's workload so they could recover from motion sickness and fatigue that had bothered them since they began their seven-day trip Monday.

## France takes turn to right

PARIS, March 25 (AP)—Conservative opposition forces kept a majority of 95 provincial government council presidencies in voting Wednesday after two rounds of nationwide elections that indicated France was taking a turn to the right.

French voters elected representatives to the councils in two rounds of voting last Sunday and March 14 in elections that produced a setback for the 10-month-old leftist government of French President Francois Mitterrand.

The representatives, in turn, voted Wednesday for council presidents, who become the main administrators of the regions under a decentralization program by Mitterrand's Socialist administration.

Election results Wednesday showed conservative forces won 57 of the 95 presidencies, a gain of six from the last such elections three years ago. The left won 36 presidencies Wednesday, a decline of eight since 1979. Two remaining presidencies are to be decided Saturday.

For the right, the Union for French Democracy (UDF) Party of former conservative French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing

won the most presidencies with 32. The Rally for the Republic (RPR) Party of Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac took 16 presidencies while nine more offices were won by other rightist candidates.

For the left, the Socialists won 27 presidencies and the Communists three while other leftist candidates took six of the offices.

The left fell far short of its goal of winning at least 48 of the presidencies. Conservatives won a majority of the 2,029 seats up for election in the two rounds of voting earlier this month that registered a low-point in support for Communist candidates.

In the past, not much attention was paid to the provincial elections because the departmental councils had little authority and were limited to implementing decisions by the central government. But Mitterrand's decentralization program, which will become law soon, gives much more authority to the councils including control over local spending.

Decentralization is a cornerstone in the government's program, which also includes the nationalization of banks and industries and higher taxes for businesses and the wealthy.

## From page one

attempted to force striking municipal employees back to work, and a number of city policemen threatened to resign.

Wildcat demonstrations were reported throughout the day in the eastern sector of Jerusalem, where 19 youths were arrested.

Meanwhile, an Israeli army sergeant was killed and three soldiers were wounded in a grenade attack in the Gaza Strip Thursday, a military spokesman said. The attack happened a few minutes after the Israeli authorities announced the dismissal of the mayors.

In Beirut, the PLO said Thursday that Israel's dismissal of the two mayors would have serious consequences. The Voice of Palestine Radio, run by the PLO, said some Palestinians were speaking about a possible campaign in the Israeli-occupied territories. It said the PLO was also taking steps to ensure that the wave of protests in the West Bank and Gaza Strip continued.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat has called on the United Nations to restrain the Zionist aggression against the Palestinian people, the Palestine news agency Wafa said. Wafa said Arafat made the appeal to U.S. Secretary

General Javier Perez de Cuellar in a letter denouncing the Israeli actions in the West Bank where four Palestinians have been shot dead in a wave of violent demonstrations.

Meanwhile, Britain Thursday criticized Israel's dismissals of the mayors and said it views developments in the Israeli-occupied area with "grave concern." The statement from the Foreign Office came as Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington prepared for an official visit to Israel, March 31-April 1. There was no indication Carrington planned to cancel the visit.

France Thursday called for an end to violence and repression in the Middle East in a statement linked to the disturbance in the West Bank.

Kuwait Thursday condemned an "escalation of Israeli oppression" the dismissal of the mayors, urging the world to pressure Israel and "halt suppression of the Palestinians."

Turkey deplored the Israeli actions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip as violating international laws. A foreign ministry statement accused Israel of escalating tensions.

the Kampuchean issue in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations.

They condemned Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and called for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the country and granting the Afghan people an opportunity to determine their own fate. The two countries urged all peace loving nations of the world to respect the sovereignty, integrity and independence of Afghanistan, its Islamic identity and its nonaligned status.

Philippine delegates explained the internal developments in the country, including the situation in southern Philippines. President Marcos expressed his determination to implement the Tripoli 1974 agreement and solve the problem within the framework of the Philippines sovereignty and integrity, the communique added.

"In this respect, Philippine delegates expressed thanks for the efforts undertaken by the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) for settling the southern Philippines Muslim problem. President Marcos, out of his determination to achieve peace in the southern part of his country, confirmed that elections will be held in the 9th and 12th provinces next month and steps will be taken for the merger of the two executive councils of the two provinces into one regional council as a basic step toward the implementation of the Tripoli agreement."

King Khaled in his capacity as the current

chairman of the Islamic Summit expressed the OIC's and the summit's concern for achieving a settlement for the Muslim issue of southern Philippines.

President Marcos stressed his government's pledge to preserve the Islamic heritage and values and achieve progress and prosperity for the Muslim community in southern Philippines.

The president said Sharia courts will be established in the Muslim areas soon and that he looks forward to the Kingdom's assistance in this respect.

Kingdom recent slide in the world bullion price "proved its right again."

He said Saudi Arabian development aid to Third World countries in fiscal 1982 would be about \$5 billion and would be about the same next year with no effect from lower oil revenue.

He disclosed that Saudi Arabia had agreed to lend the World Bank \$800 million in calendar 1982. Part of the deal, arranged during a visit to Riyadh last year by World Bank President Tom Clausen, had been signed and the balance would be concluded shortly.

Saudi Arabia agreed last year to lend the International Monetary Fund (IMF) four billion special drawing rights (\$4.5 billion) in 1981 and also 1982 and indicated it intended to make further loans next year if its balance of payments and reserve position permitted.

## GLOBAL WEATHER

	Min	Max		Min	Max
C	F	C	F	C	F
Amsterdam	1	34	12	54	clear
Athens	3	37	9	48	cloudy
Bangkok	29	84	35	95	clear
Beirut	14	57	23	73	clear
Berlin	0	32	11	52	cloudy
Brussels	1	34	12	54	fog
Buenos Aires	22	71	30	86	sunny
Cairo	14	57	20	68	cloudy
Chicago	7	45	12	54	cloudy
Copenhagen	4	39	9	48	clear
Dublin	6	39	14	57	clear
Frankfurt	-1	30	13	55	clear
Geneva	3	37	8	46	clear
Helsinki	2	36	9	48	cloudy
Hong Kong	17	13	18	64	rain
Jakarta	24	75	32	90	cloudy
Kuala Lumpur	23	73	33	91	clear
Lima	18	65	18	24	clear
Lisbon	13	55	21	70	clear
London	6	39	15	59	clear
Los Angeles	10	50	23	73	cloudy
Madrid	3	37	13	55	clear
Manila	22	72	36	97	clear
Mexico City	13	55	29	84	clear
Montreal	-5	23	7	45	clear
Moscow	-4	25	4	39	cloudy
Nassau	15	59	30	86	clear
New Delhi	16	61	26	78	cloudy
New York	4	39	13	55	rain
Ozlo	1	34	4	39	cloudy
Paris	8	46	13	55	cloudy
Rio de Janeiro	-7	81	19	66	rain
Rome	4	39	16	61	clear
San Francisco	10	50	15	59	cloudy
Seoul	0	32	9	48	clear
Stockholm	24	75	33	91	storm
Taipei	1	34	5	41	clear
Tokyo	5	41	17	63	cloudy
Toronto	1	34	9	48	clear
Vancouver	20	36	11	52	cloudy
Vienna	2	36	9	48	clear